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DAVIDGE'S DAY.

THE PRISONER'S CHANGE OF OPINION REGARDING HIM.

Through the Slush and Rain to the Court House—The Crowd Outside—The Assassin's Usual Morning Speech—Mr. Davidge's Discourse Occasionally Interrupted from the Dock

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The rain and slush had no terrors to-day for those who had secured tickets to the trial. At an early hour the court-room was crowded, and at 10 o'clock possibly two hundred persons were patiently waiting upon the outside. Just before the opening of the court, Guiteau said: "In justice to myself and Mr. Davidge, I desire to say that I received a letter yesterday severely denouncing Davidge, and my remarks against him were based upon that. I have found out, however, that I was mistaken, and that Davidge is a high-toned, Christian gentleman and a sound lawyer. I desire, therefore, to withdray anything I said against him. I still entertain my opinion of Corkhill, however. I am satisfied I was wrong about Davidge, but right on Corkhill."

Mr. Davidge resumed his argument and review of the evidence. He showed by evidence of J. W. Guiteau and other witnesses for the defense the fallacy and absurdity of Mr. Scoville's pet theory that the prisoner was an imbecile.

After the opening of his speech Guiteau remained a quiet listener for an hour. Mr. Davidge having used some pretty strong language in alluding to Guiteau, such as "this unspeakable liar," the prisoner retorted, "you are making all that fine talk for money," following it up with frequent comments. "That happens to be false," "that isn't true," and similar expressions.

Mr. Davidge then passed to an examination of the prisoner himself, his appearance upon the stand, what he had said and what capacity of intellect he had shown, proving conclusively that what had gone before had all been a sham and hollow fraud. Mr. Scoville had dilated upon his morality, and had asserted that the lack of intellect was his failing. On the contrary he had shown upon the stand wonderful memory, logic, reason and intellectual ability. As the defense had claimed for him virtue and morals, the prosecution had availed themselves of their right to show the contrary, and what had been the result? He had been shown to be such a monster of corruption, deceit, depravity and wickedness that the country looked on with a shudder.

"That might have been the case," shouted Guiteau, "in July, but it isn't the case now. If you could see some of the letters I have been receiving, you would see that a good many people think I am one of the best and greatest men in the country."

Continuing, Mr. Davidge skillfully, and with wonderful effect, reviewed that portion of the prisoner's moral character as evidenced in his past life. "All this time," said the counsel, "no one accused him of insanity. In the estimation of his friends and family he was sane enough for all the transactions of life, but when his hand is red with blood, and the outraged law claims his life as a sacrifice on the altar of justice, we first hear of insanity."

Alluding to Guiteau's schemes in relation to the Inter-Ocean, Mr. Davidge said: "We have to deal here simply with the plans of an audacious mind, but there is nothing in such a scheme to indicate insanity. It is a fact, I understand, that the stock of that paper once worth $75,000, is now worth $1,000,000, and it may be by putting into successful operations the plans first suggested by the prisoner."

"Yes," shouted Guiteau, "the paper never was anything until I put some brains into it, and they have been running ever since on my brains."

Summing up this incident Davidge said it was no indication of insanity, it was simply in keeping with his idea that great moving brain, and one central figure of the day was that of Charles J. Guiteau."

"Thank you, Davidge," sarcastically called out the prisoner. "I'm glad you are beginning to think so. A great many other people think I'm the greatest man of the day, but I don't care a snap what they think. I haven't got a bit of egotism."

Mr. Davidge alluded briefly to the testimony of Mrs. Dunmire, the divorced wife of the prisoner. The prosecution were debarred from entering those confidences which exist between husband and wife. The defense could have done so, but they did not. Mrs. Dunmire did not hesitate, said Mr. Davidge, to testify emphatically that he was a sane man.

"She don't know anything about me," called out Guiteau, "I havn't seen her for eight years."

Mrs. Scoville, who had been busily waiting all morning, shook her head angrily and ejaculated, "she's a liar anyway."

Her brother whispered a warning, but she repeated the comment still more empatically.

Commenting on the testimony of Dr. Spitzga, Mr. Davidge said that notwithstanding some of his remarkable statements, Spitzga never denied the prisoner's legal responsibility. Accepting all his evidence, even Spitzga brought the prisoner within the reach of law and punishment.

After the recess Mr. Davidge resumed his argument with a review and discussion of the expert testimony. More than twenty experts had been summoned for the defense, many of them men whose names were known in every household. They came here, they watched the prisoner, they listened to his evidence, and what was the result? With two exceptions they vanished from before the light of the evidence like a cloud before the wind, and not one of them could come on the stand and swear that the man was legally insane. They meet and compare notes, and they could not testify to his insanity with the exception of moral insanity. The men, and I regret to say it, neither of them would or could admit that they believed in God. They vanished from before you and were permitted by defense to withdraw without testifying. In answer to the prisoner's claim of divine inspiration, Mr. Davidge read with impressive effect from the first chapter of the epistle of James, 13th to the 15th verses inclusive.

The prisoner continued interrupting, when Mr. Davidge (partially turning to the Judge) said, "let him go on; I will hang him upon his own testimony."

This prediction seemed to have no horrors for Guiteau, and he continued his interruptions.

After disposing of the insanity and inspiration theories Mr. Davidge continued, "There is not an element in this case that removes it from the category so carefully provided against in the courts. Here was a daring, audacious boy who, in the Oneida community, gave way to a life of lawless vice. Later as a man, a theocrat, who would overturn all law and churches. Later, when he proclaimed himsel, of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co., you see the legitimate outcome of his wicked egotism, and it is just as legitimate and logical to find the true explanation of this crime in the same traces of inordinate vanity, desire of notoriety and reckless egotism as I conceive the true and only theory of his crime is this. He conceived the idea of this monstrous crime, believing that others were as wicked as himself, and that those who would be benefitted by it would, in some way, interpose to save him from the damning consequences of his most heinous crime.

Guiteau continually interrupted with constantly increasing exhibitions of ugly temper. "You'll get the deity down on you for the way you are conducting this case," he shouted, "and he will eternally damn you, Davidge."

Davidge concluded his speech and court adjourned.

Colonel Reed, for the defense, will speak to-morrow.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. DAVIS.

The Small Fund Set Apart for Use by the Confederate President's Military Family Captured by the Second Michigan Cavalry.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., January 6, 1882.—Gen. Joseph R. Davis, New Orleans, La.: My dear Sir—Your letter of December 29th, in relation to an alleged interview of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston reflecting upon President Davis, has been received. In reply I must say that I was greatly surprised when I first saw the report of the interview; but I confess I was still more so, when I found that General Johnston did not contradict it with an emphatic denial. If I had supposed that its insinuations required disproof, or that they would not be met by witnesses more fully informed than myself, I certainly should have promptly published such knowledge as I had. But I rested so secure in the universal confidence of friend and foe in President Davis's integrity and patriotic self abnegation that I felt he might, in the future as in the past, oppose his unsullied record against a world of calumny. This unworthy charge has, as I anticipated, called forth detailed statements from a multitude of persons cognizant of the facts, whose concurrent testimony present an irrefragable record. It has, furthermore, elicited even from partisans of General Johnston a response which evinces that President Davis's honor is as dear to each southern heart as its own. Hence, so far from this assault proving a misfortune to our honored chief, a complete exposure of facts only establishes more fully his noble and disinterested character upon the solid foundation upon which it will stand for all time. The hand which strikes this granite pedestal, wounds only itself.

You ask for facts within my knowledge as to the money transactions at the close of the war. I have learned a good deal since the events, but you could hardly apply to one who was more ignorant at the time, or who troubled himself less about the general finances or particular funds. My line of duty was in a different direction and occupied all my thoughts. I shall, therefore, confine myself to matters within my own knowledge, and leave to others what came under their observation.

I accompanied President Davis, as you correctly state, from Richmond till his capture. At Greensboro, N. C., I accepted a loan of $100 in gold, pressed upon me by a friend, as I had only confederate money. I used this to pay the expense of our military family, as I was almost always immediately with President Davis. The sum was not quite exhausted when we were captured, as our incidental expenses were small. Having been an inmate of President Davis's house, as well as a member of his military family, I know that during the four years of the war, his pecuniary interests and personal fortune were entirely neglected by him, and that he came out of the war a poor man.

Very full statements have been made by others about what occurred at Abbeville, the Savanna river and Washington, Ga. I did not attend the council of officers at Abbeville. I knew that there was a military chest with a considerable sum in coin and bullion. I also knew that $20 or $30 were distributed to each soldier. I was told by some one at Washington to draw that amount, but was too much engaged to do so.

After leaving Washington, when President Davis determined to part company with the wagon train, Major Van Benthuysen, who had charge of it, handed me $1,200 to transport and took my receipt for it. I regarded it as a trust to be employed, if necessary, in getting our party to the trans-Mississippi department. I am of the opinion that our party received from Major Van Benthuysen some $5,000 or $6,000, but am not fully advised. The full sum of $1,200 was taken from my holsters by men of the Second Michigan regiment when I was captured. I am quite sure that President Davis could not have carried much money about him, as he handed me his derringer to carry, being too feeble to endure its weight.

But there is no reality, no ground for argument with any man who impugns the personal integrity of Jefferson Davis. The charge recoils upon the author. For twenty years President Davis has breasted a storm of obloquy and calumny from every quarter. Yet, to-day, he stands unscathed the representative man of the most glorious epoch of southern history, so that in all our part of the union it is hard to find a man who has done his duty by his country who would not prefer a word of approval from his lips to a crown of gold from the hand of the best of his detractors.

Of course, no word from me can add anything to the lustre of President Davis's reputation in the eyes of those whose good opinion we chiefly value. But, as I am putting myself on record, I must permit myself to say that having stood so near him for four years that no veil to his character was possible, even if he had wished it; he has left upon my mind an ineffaceable image of knightly purity, of public rectitude, of undeviating patriotism, and of moral grandeur which I shall forever cherish as a consolation in adversity and defeat, and as a standard and ideal for myself and my countrymen.

I am, my dear sir, very sincerely yours,
WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.

A DINING TO DAVIS.

Declined by the President of the ex-Confederacy.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—A committee of young gentlemen waited on the Hon. Jefferson Davis (who is here on a visit to his daughter) to tender to him, on behalf of the young men of Memphis, a banquet at a time for him to designate. The banquet was tendered, as expressed by the committee, to Mr. Davis to assert the esteem, veneration and affection of the southern young men for him, which they declared to be sincere and earnest. Mr. Davis sent to the committee this morning the following:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 10.—Gentlemen: I gratefully acknowledge the invitation of the young men of Memphis you represent to meet them at a banquet at such a time as I may designate. My present visit will be so brief as not to permit me to avail of your kind courtesy before my departure, but I hope to be here again early in the spring, and it will then give me great pleasure to accept the invitation as offered. Having closed a long career of public service, nothing could be more gratifying to me than the manifestations of such consideration as is expressed by those to whom the destinies of our country are to be intrusted. To yourselves and your associates I present my cordial thanks and assurance of the affectionate regard with which I am your friend.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

A NOVEL USE PROPOSED FOR GIBRALTAR.

Herr Windthorst's Measures in the Reichstag—The Crown Prince and the Rescript—Persecuting the Czar—the French Situation—The Egyptian Question, Etc.

PARIS, January 13.—[Special.]—The Pays (Gambetta's organ) says: Should a new treaty of commerce with England not be concluded by the 8th of February, the government intend to ask chambers to prolong the existing treaty one month.

M. Rouvier, minister of commerce, will tomorrow introduce a bill in regard to the importation of American pork.

The Temps states that Gambetta's bill revising the constitution includes an article providing for the discontinuance of public prayers at the opening of the legislatures.

Gambetta's resolution to make the scrutin deliste a question of confidence, is disapproved by nearly all the papers which are not his avowed organs.

M. Weiss, whose appointment as political director at the foreign office is objected to by the republicans, is a well known journalist on the staff of the Figaro. He was an undersecretary in the ministry formed by M. Ollivier toward the close of the second empire, and became a convert to Bonapartism in a modified form. He offered his services to M. Thiers during the latter's presidency. Upon being refused he joined the party of the Duc de Broglie. His principal offense in the eyes of the left is a series of articles he published in 1877 defending the course then adopted by Marshal MacMahon. Republican papers even accuse him of instigating a coup d'etat during that period. Upon the overthrow of Marshal MacMahon the republicans took the earliest opportunity to remove M. Weiss from the council of state. He has lately in his writings shown certain leanings toward M. Gambetta. General Miribel is so objectionable to the intransigeants that they nominated for the senate and elected Major Labordere as a protest against the appointment of the former as chief of the general staff.

The budget for 1883 is nearly settled. The expenditure is estsmated at 2,972,000,000 francs, being an increase of 118,000,000 francs as compared with the expenditures estimated for 1882. This increase is accounted for by a desire of M. Alain Targe, minister of finance, to insert in the ordinary budget many items hitherto figuring in the extraordinary budget. The revenue is estimated at 2,976,000,000 francs.

Colonel Gaston and another man representing themselves as Americans, have robbed a jeweller in Rue Quartere Septembre, of valuables to the amount of nearly 250,000 francs.

The French government has decided to address to the maritime states the proposal to hold diplomatic conference for the purpose of settling the questions of international law in regard to submarine telegraphy.

The railway companies have received from the minister of public works a circular requesting their assent to the reduction of passenger fares fifty per cent. and of rates on goods twenty per cent. If the companies acquiesce the government will consent to forego dues levied on traffic receipts.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 13.—On January 2 a woman employed to repair a railroad, while working on the Gatchina, Lissing and Moscow line, one verst from Gatchina, close to one of the emperor's habitual hunting resorts, saw several men taking observations and measures on a bridge. She went up and asked what they were doing. They replied that they were engineers. The reply not being satisfactory to her she hastened to the station and informed the gendarme on duty, who succeeded in arresting one of the suspicious persons. Several instruments used for taking measurements were found on him. His arrest led to that of two other persons, one a false doctor with a false beard. An inquiry has been instituted.

Is is stated that the authorities have liberrated on bail the officers Mrovinski, Tjeagleff and Fursoff, recently sentenced to exile for neglect in failing to discover the Little Garden street mine, pending the result of their appeal to the czar. The sentence of exile passed upon the hussar officer convicted of killing a merchant in a restaurant has been commuted to sixteen months' confinement in a fortress.

A dispatch to the London News from St. Petersburg says that the resignation of General Tcherevine as assistant secretary of the interior is considered favorable to the continuance of General Ignatieff in power as minister of the interior. The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, announces that the Merv-Tekke mission to Geok-Tepe has returned to Merv, owing to the failure of the negotiations with Russia. Another deputation, with larger powers, is being organized.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, January 13.—[Special.]—A Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the collective note of France and England to the khedive of Egypt is viewed by the foreign office here as a grave diplomatic mistake, which England will rue sooner or later.

BERLIN, January 13.—[Special.]—There has been an active exchange of dispatches during the last few days between the German and Austrian cabinets with reference to the Anglo-French note to Egypt. It is stated that Austria regards the understanding between France and England in this matter as a disturbance of European concert.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 13.—[Special.]—The porte has addressed a note to the powers, declaring that foreign governments have no right of intervention in Egypt, and demanding an explanation of the Anglo-French note.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 13.—[Special.]—The motion of Herr Windthorst abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without government authorization was read the second time in the reichstag yesterday. By a vote of 233 to 115 three orders of the day introduced by imperialists, conservatives and national liberals were rejected.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: In spite of statements to the contrary it is believed that the Crown Prince Frederick William was only apprised of the emperor's rescript by its appearance in the official gazette.

At the instance of the Prussian ministry Bismarck has resolved not to submi the rescript to the reichstag.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 13.—[Special.]—The ultramontane deputies in cortes and bishops are organizing a great pilgrimage to Rome. The pope has given it his approval, and the minister of the interior has promised not to oppose it if the pilgrims abstain from political demonstrations.

The El Liberal publishes a letter from Francis of Bourbon, cousin of King Alfonso, suggesting that England should cede Gibraltar to the pope if she declines to restore it to Spain.

TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI, January 13.—[Special.]—Three French missionaries have been murdered near the oasis of Ghadames, in the desert of Sahara. The chief of the assassins is said to be the caid of Ghadames, who was concerned in the massacre of the French exploring expedition under Colonel Flatters, near Assomer, in February of last year.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, January 13.—[Special.]—To-day being a day of humiliatian, special sermons were preached in the disestablished churches, and prayers referring to the disturbed state of the country were offered. Twenty thousand copies of the form of service were sold.

TUNIS.

TUNIS, January 13.—[Special.]—General Logerot's column arrived at Sfax on the 6th instant.

THE PREVAILING PEST.

The Small-Pox Said to be Increasing to an Alarming Extent.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The following dialogue took place to-night between an officer of the national board of health and a representative of the press:

Q—Have you any late news regarding the spread of small-pox? A—We receive reports every day. The disease is spreading.

Q—Is it confined to any locality? A—No. It is quite bad in many sections.

Q—Do you attribute the outbreak in the west to immigration? A. There is no doubt but that it was originally imported. The countries from which persons emigrate to America are almost without exception infected with the disease.

Q—Rumors have been received from the west to-day that the disease is increasing to an alarming extent. Have you any such advices? A—It has increased more rapidly in the west recently than elsewhere, but the aggregate number of deaths for the year is no greater than in eastern cities.

Q—What has been the number of deaths in the principal cities? A—We are preparing a statement now, which will appear in the next bulletin, showing the total number of deaths which have been reported to us from each city during the year 1881 and up to the present time. As nearly as I can remember, Philadelphia heads the list with between twelve and fourteen hundred deaths. The disease has prevailed there continually during the past year. The number of deaths reported from Chicago will not exceed eight or nine hundred, I think, and those from New York will probably aggregate about six or seven hundred. These figures, of course, do not cover the entire mortality, as there are numbers of deaths which are not reported to us.

Q—Have there been any cases in Washington? A—A few of a mild character.

Q—Do you anticipate an epidemic here? A—No; we can stamp it out here in thirty days should it threaten to become epidemic.

Q—How? A—By the appointment of inspectors and insisting upon the isolation of each case.

A SMALL-POX PATIENT ABROAD.
New York Star.

Carrie Thompson, of No. 31 Chrystie street, walked into the bureau of vaccination at police headquarters yesterday accompanied by her husband. There were about fifty men, women and children in the bureau at the time getting vaccinated.

"Do you wish to be vaccinated?" Dr. Purcell asked.

"No," said Mrs. Thompson; "I am looking for the small-pox hospital."

"What's the matter?"

"I guess I have the small-pox."

Dr. Purcell raised the woman's veil, and found her face covered with eruptions. The ambulance was promptly called, and she was taken to Riverside hospital. There was a lively stampede from the bureau when it became known that it had been visited by a small-pox patient. Six new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, but only three of them were verified. One of the cases was in a large Bowery tenement.

ARKANSAS'S ACCOUNTS.

Growing Unpleasantness Between the Investigators and Governor's Friends.

LITTLE ROCK, January 13.—The Churchill investigation matter is rapidly developing into a personal warfare between the friends of Governor Churchill and the members of the investigating committee. For some time past the press of the state has been assailing the committee, Senators Boyd, Judkins and Mitchell, charging them with delaying the investigation with the object of drawing $6 per day from the state for their services. Whether true or false, the fact remains that the committee has been in almost continuous session nearly nine months holding sessions of from four to six hours per day. The committee comprises Boyd, greenbacker; Mitchell, amendment democrat; and Judkins, antiamendment democrat. This evening Judkins, for the second time, rushes into print, acknowledging the authorship of a certain card which he had published in a St. Louis newspaper, charging that Churchill was $80,000 behind after allowing all proper credits. The charge attracted some little attention, but its author soon became known. The senator's present outburst is creating considerable amusement. Churchill's friends still insist that he can explain the discrepancy and his counsel are at work with that object. If the present unpleasantness continues it is safe to say that more than one reputation will suffer before the end is reached.

POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

The New York Deadlock—The Readjusters.

RICHMOND, January 13.—The general assembly to-day elected the following officers: Secretary of commonwealth, W. C. Elam; treasurer, D. R. Rievely; register land office, John M. Brockenbrough; superintendent public printing, R. F. Walker; superintendent public instruction; R. R. Farr, by a strict party vote, they being the nominees of the readjuster caucus.

ALBANY, January 13.—It has finally been decided at the informal conference of both wings of the democracy, that a call for another caucus of each branch of the legislature will be issued to-day. The caucuses to take place Monday evening, at which the Tammany delegation will be present. This action was brought about through the mediation of prominent democrats of the state.

General Grant and the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The published statement that General Grant had written to Senator Miller, of New York, to withdraw his name from the list of incorporators in the bill providing for the incorporation of the Nicaragua canal company, is pronounced by Mr. Miller to be entirely without foundation so far as he knows, and Senator Miller, of California, who introduced the bill, says he has received no such request, and has no reason to believe that General Grant entertains any intention to withdraw from the project.

Destroyed by Fire.

OWENSVILLE, Ky., January 13.—On Monday night the planing mill, saw mill, grist mill and woolen mill of W. W. Metucker & Co., West Liberty, Morgan county, were burned. The loss is placed at $25,000. The mills were the finest in the mountains, and the fire the greatest ever known in the mountain region of Kentucky.

SNATCHED FROM DEATH

BY THE RESPITING HAND OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Sentence of Death Hanging Over Jesse Barber, a South Carolina Negro, for Murder—The Preparation for Its Execution Stayed by Governor Hagood's Clemency.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 13.—[Special.]—Jesse Barber, who was sentenced to be hanged at Winnsboro to-day, has been respited for thirty days by Governor Hagood. The slayer and his victim were colored men, who worked on the plantation of Governor Jeter, a few miles from Winnsboro. The circumstances of the killing were not very clearly brought out, and there is still some mystery surrounding the case. The cause of the killing was not satisfactorily explained by any of the witnesses, but there is no doubt that a woman, named Eden McCollough, was at the bottom of the affair. The murderer confessed the killing, but claimed that the shot was accidental. The tragedy occurred early in the night of July 31st, and on the following day Jesse Barber was charged with the murder, taken into custody and placed in jail here, where he remained until the meeting of court, last September, when he was arraigned for trial, and pleaded "not guilty." An energetic lawyer of the town undertook the defense, and the solicitor conducted the prosecution. A jury composed of ten white and two colored men, all worthy citizens of the county, was empannelled. There was little or no excitement, and the accused, as he afterward admitted, was accorded a perfectly fair trial.

The narrative of the killing is told by the witnesses themselves, part of whose testimony is herewith produced. The first witness sworn for the prosecution was Dr. E. W. Aiken, a reputable physician of this place, whose testimony proved the corpus delicti.

Nelson Davis swore that he and the defendant were on terms of intimacy. That the morning succeeding the homicide Barber visited him and told him of the death of Mack Perry, claiming that his pistol went off accidentally. He left the pistol with Davis, who produced it in court.

Lizzie Davis swore that she distinctly recalled the time when Mack Perry was killed. That in the evening she saw Barber talking to Perry, but did not wait to hear the conversation, neither did she see a pistol in the prisoner's hand at the time.

James Gladden testified that he was well acquainted with the defendant and the deceased. That both lived on Governor Jeter's place and worked together as farm hands. That the prisoner came to witness' house the morning after the killing, having a pistol in his hand.

Alex Yongue stated he had a long talk with Barber a week before the killing. He showed him three bullets, remarking that they were his "blue pills," which he wanted to give to a patient. At the time witness had no idea what he meant or to whom he expected to administer the leaden pills.

Eden McCollough, the woman who is thought to have been the innocent cause of the affair, said that she knew the murderer and his victim very well. That she heard Barber remark shortly before the killing that he intended to get rid of somebody who came between them, but she thought he was only funning.

The most intelligent witness who testified in the case was Mr. David Hall, Sr. Mainly upon his testimony a conviction was had. He stated, substantially: "I know Jesse Barber and have had several conversations with him about the murder. I made neither threats nor promises to induce him to make any confessions. He said that he went to Mack Perry's house on the Sunday night of the killing. Mack Perry was lying in his door, which was open. The prisoner told Mack he had come to see about the watermelons which he was charged with stealing. Mack Perry replied, "never mind, we'll settle that at Sam Johnson's tomorrow morning,' and then, with an oath, ordered him off the place, threatening him if he did not get out of the yard immediately. Jesse was stooping down, and as he straightened up, cocked a pistol which he had held in his hand during the colloquy. He aimed to cock it, but while attempting to do so it went off. As the pistol fired Perry screamed out: 'Oh, Lord, I'm shot.' The prisoner then ran off and was arrested next day.

Fanny Hall said she knew the prisoner and his victim and they had not been friendly for some weeks prior to the killing. On the night of the homicide she saw them in conversation at Perry's house, and saw Barber have a pistol in his hand. She went on about her business, not knowing what had happened. She thought the talk about watermelon stealing was all humbug—that a woman was at the bottom of the trouble.

Jesse Barber, the defendant, was permitted to take the stand and testify in his own behalf. He spoke as follows: "On the Sunday night when Mack was killed, I came through Mobley's place. I called at Mack's house and said, 'How do you come on, Uncle Mack?' 'I am well; how do you do?' I want to give you satisfaction about the watermelons you said I stole." He said: "If you don't get away I'll fix you so that you will have to be moved away." I was afraid to go near him, for he was surrounded by tools. I was sitting down at the time with my pistol in hand. He said: "Damn you, don't you come in." I got up and pointed the pistol, and as I rose up, in pulling back the hammer, it went off. I never aimed to kill him. The weapon was out of fix and the hammer would slip sometimes. We had lived together, and there was nothing between us. We were very friendly, and when I called to settle the watermelon question I only took my pistol to scare him and have a little fun."

The defense rested on the hypothesis that the killing was accidental, and right ably and earnestly did the defendant's lawyer work to establish this point. He made a powerful plea for the prisoner. The solicitor replied in an equally able and earnest argument for the prosecution, and the learned judge delivered a clear, logical, comprehensive and conspicuously fair charge to the jury. During the trial the prisoner was deeply absorbed in the proceedings and felt hopeful of an acquittal. The jury retired into their consultation room, and after fif een minutes' consideration, returned into court with a verdict of guilty. On the following day the prisoner was brought before the bar for sentence. On being asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced on him, he answered through his counsel, in the usual form, that he had nothing more to say than he had already said. The jury then sentenced him to be hanged to-day. The prisoner was apparently unmoved by the dread sentence, but a few days afterwards, in talking to his mother in the presence of his attorney, completely broke down in his grief. He appeared contrite, and seemed to realize the dreadful doom awaiting him. During his incarceration he was the jailer informs me, one of the most orderly and well behaved prisoners in the jail.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

The Work of the Hangman—Murders Throughout the Country.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., January 13.—The court officers say the grand jury will close their investigation to-night or early in the morning, and the trial of the Ashland murderers will begin at once. An affecting interview took place between Ellis and his wife to-day. She entreated him not to implicate Craft if they were not guilty. He solemnly assured her his confession and statement were true and said he was ready to die and would tell the whole truth. It is thought Neal is about to confess. The prisoners will be confined separately hereafter.

The grand jury reported a bill to-day against Ellis Craft, William Neal and George Ellis for the murder of Fannie and Robbie Gibbons and Emma Carico, alias Thomas, on the 23d of December last, at Ashland, Ky. Three indictments were found against Neal and Craft as aiding, abetting and conspiring to murder the three persons named. Three indictments were also found against George Ellis individually. Craft's trial is set for next Monday, Neal's for Tuesday and Ellis's for Friday. Troops still remain to guard the prisoners. There is great excitement among the people, but no violence is feared.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—A Times-Democrat Little Rock special reports the killing of Ross Cunningham, a prominent Indian, at Muscogee, Indian territory, by the United States Indian police. Cunningham was intoxicated, and had been disturbing the place. The police ordered Cunningham to halt, but he threw a stone at them and turned away, the police shooting him through the heart.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 13.—A dispatch from Morrillton says: Benjamin Treadway, constable of Lick Mountain township, Conway county, was killed last night by an unknown assassin. He went out after supper to put his stock under shelter, when he was fired upon, his face and head being riddled with buckshot, producing instant death. No clue to the assassin.

RIENOUSKI, Ont., January 13.—Morean, the French-Canadian who killed his wife in September last, was hanged in the jail yard this morning. The fall was nine feet and death instantaneous, his neck being broken and the head nearly severed from the trunk. The body was cut down two and a half minutes after the fall, the trunk bleeding profusely.

SAVANNAH, January 13.—Nat Moore, colored, was arrested here yesterday for the murder of Isaac Kiebler, colored, on the night of September 18, last.

Jesse Williams, colored, sentenced to be hanged Monday next for murder, has confessed that he committed the crime. He was baptized yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Thaddeus Bober and William Ward, colored, were executed in the jail yard this morning. Ward died in six minutes and Bober in eleven. In fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down and taken to the morgue.

A MAN WANTED

By the City Marshal of Rome—His Description.

ROME, Ga., January 12.—Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the city marshal of Rome, Ga., for the delivery of a man filling the following description:

Height five feet six or seven inches; form rather stooping, slightly round shouldered, fair beard and features full, complexion slightly sallow, eyes spotted, hazel, rather small, eyelids close down and rather squint in expression, crow's-foot in each corner; has a scar about half an inch long upon his upper lip, near the center; teeth irregular, with upper lip slightly projecting; when talking, voice low and hesitating; nose rather flat and indented, as if the cartilage had been taken out, making his face dissipated in appearance, perhaps effects of scrofula, manner restless and uneasy, exhibiting ignorance and simplicity; asking many questions and has a peculiar way of answering with mouth closed guttural ha-ha; had on while here a slightly broad brimmed, drab colored hat, green-blue frock coat, rather short in the skirts, with velvet collar; coat rather worn in appearance and faded. He did a small cotton busines in Oxford, Ala., under the name of B. H Clymer.

Blackmailers in West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, January 13.—This afternoon Jos. Duttenhoffer, a married man, and his brother Frank, single, were arrested on the charge of attempting to blackmail L. W. G. Hayden, a respectable business man and married. On Monday Hayden received through the mail a badly spelled and poorly written letter, signed Frank Shockly. It stated that Hayden had been seen on Sunday night taking a disreputable woman into his office, and unless he would send to the writers $10 by Tuesday his wife would be informed of the scandalous story. The letter was placed in the hands of an attorney, who dropped a decoy letter in the post office. The postal officials were notified and officers placed on watch. Last evening Frank Duttenhoffer called for the letter, which was given him. The signal was given the officers, and they followed him to the store of his brother Joseph, where both were arrested and the letter found on the person of the latter. They were brought before a magistrate to-day, but waived a hearing and were bound over to court.

Crazed Over a Lover.

MADISON, Ind., January 13.—Papers were issued to-day for the removal of the wife of Henry Kirk, a respectable teamster, for sending her to the insane asylum. Mr. Kirk's story is a sad one. His wife, a virtuous, handsome woman of about thirty, is the only daughter of Alfred Burnett, of Kentucky, and the mother of two children. She was recently visited by a young Pennsylvania jewelry mender, of good address and oily tongue, who, in the absence of her husband, talked nicely and finally won her affections. She was so fascinated by the artful protestations of the scoundrelly stranger that she has become wildly deranged, constantly repeating the substance of his conversation.

North Carolina Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The second meeting of the holders of North Carolina special tax bonds was held yesterday, and a resolution was adopted expressing the intention of the bondholders to invoke the power of the United States supreme court and to request this state to prosecute these claims under the law which allows it to maintain the suit of one citizen against another state. A committee with power to employ counsel to push the claims, was also appointed.

The Whittaker Courtmartial.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The friends of Cadet Whittaker are quite delighted over the announcement that the judge advocate general has decided the courtmartial illegal, and they say that if another court is ordered that the duty will devolve upon General Howard, the commandant at West Point, instead of General Scofield, who ordered the court of inquiry. They say that Howard will see full justice done Whittaker, which Scofield did not do.

More Speculation Wanted in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—There is a movement on foot among members of the produce exchange to start a wheat speculation here on the Chicago system. Mining stock operators, tired of the dullness in their line of business, will assist.

A Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, January 13.—This morning flames were discovered in Crane Brothers' water-pipe factory, 52 Judd street, and in less than an hour the building was completely gutted, entailing a loss of $50,000, without insurance.

A $5,000,000 Suit.

MONTREAL, January 12.—Shareholders representing 2,000 shares of Consolidated bank stock have brought suit against the late directors to recover $3,000,000 loss by alleged mismanagement of the bank's affairs.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING, SAYING AND THINKING.

An Attempted Jail Escape—The Mortality Record of Rome—Some Business Anticipations—The March of Cupid—What the Different Papers of the State are Saying.

QUITMAN, January 11.—[Special.]—Quite a sensation here to-day. C. Toaster, in jail charged with a larceny, for two or three days past has been assisting Sheriff McNeil in cleaning the jail and carrying out the buckets. This morning he was allowed to go just outside of the jail door for that purpose, when upon dropping his charge, he took leg bail, running toward a swamp near by. Being more fleet he left the sheriff, and getting into the swamp attempted to conceal himself. Being followed closely, however, he dashed off again, but McNeil shooting at him as he ran, induced him to stop and go back to his former quarters.——L. S. Wood has just brought in a fine buck, weight 125 pounds, which he killed a few miles from this place.

ROME, January 12.—[Special.]—There were ninety deaths of resident Romans during the past year. This proves Rome to be one of the healthiest cities in the union.——The recent rains have caused a considerable rise in the rivers, and if they continue for a few days longer, there will be great danger of a freshet. ——Vaccination among our citizens is quite general.——The question of establishing a cotton seed oil mill is being considered by several prominent gentlemen.——Mr. John A. Johnson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this county, died this week. His funeral was largely attended.

DAWSON, January 12.—[Special.]—A few nights since some one secreted himself in the store of Mr. C. L. Mize here, before the store was closed for the night, and next morning the back door of the store was found open. On examination it was ascertained that the thief had rifled the money drawer, and had taken off about $12—being careful to leave in the drawer several dollars in mutilated currency. Some cigars were also missed from the store. No clue as to who the thief is.—— B. D. Braswell, a small dealer in family groceries and confectioneries here, has failed.

NEWNAN, January 13.—[Special.]—On the 10th instant, Miss Susie A. Pierson, a highly accomplished young lady, of our town, was married to our genial follow-townsman, Prof. A. T. Wright, by Rev. J. H. Hall. The happy couple left on the noon train Tuesday for Eatonton, where Professor Wright has charge of a flourishing school.

What the Papers Say.

A HISTORY OF AN UNHAPPY LIFE, AND ITS SAD ENDING

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The trial of Marion F. Coppedge, alias Francis Marion Coppedge, alias Cozart, alias Three-fingered Jack, charged with the murder of his wife, was resumed yesterday in the first recorder's court before Judge Davey.

James C. Walker, attorney for the committee of safety, represented the state, while Frank Herbert, Judge W. L. Evans and R. W. Knickerbocker defended the accused.

The first witness placed on the stand was Lawyer Alfred E. Billings, who testified that he witnessed a will, drawn up by Frank Herbert, notary public, for Mary Elizabeth Cozart in favor of her husband, Francis Marion Coppedge.

A will was then shown to witness and he identified it as the one he had signed. He identified Coppedge as the man who was present after the signing of the will. The will was then read, and was as follows:

First—I hereby bequeath to my husband, Francis Marion Coppedge, my interest in the Cozart estate, in Fort Worth, Texas, now in litigation.

Second—All real estate in this state and all other states.

Third—My diamond ring, stones, diamond pin and ear-rings, and all other jewelry.

Fourth—All my household furnituae.

Fifth—I bequeath to Francis Marion Coppedge my life insurance policy in the Stonewall insurance company of Mobile, for $5,000, now in the name of Mary E. Cozart.

Sixth—All my wearing apparel.

The will, which was duly signed and witnessed, was made part of the evidence.

Other witnesses were placed on the stand, and they corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses.

Henry Schefler, the tailor who occupied the lower floor of the house, 169 Dryades street, where the tragedy occurred, after corroborating the evidence of Mrs. Weibel, stated that while the unfortunate woman was dying, Coppedge knelt down beside her, and, taking a knife from his pocket, cut open her dress and took from her pocket a red pocket-book. He counted the money while leaning over her dying remains, and after placing it in the pocket-book left the room.

The court sent the accused to the criminal district court on the charge of murder, there to be tried by a jury. His bail was fixed at $5,000, but as he could not furnish it he was remanded to the parish prison.

One remarkable feature in the trial was the number of names or aliases of the accused. When he first came to the city he gave his name as Cozart. On the night on which his wife was killed he told the police officer his name was Marion Francis Coppedge and was arrested under that name.

When the will was produced it was signed, "Francis Marion Coppedge."

The following, clipped from the Jackson Tribune and Sun, gives the history of the victim of this tragedy:

Many of our Jackson readers will remember Miss Mary Cozart. She was the daughter of a most estimable widowed lady of this city, who died many years ago. She has relatives still living in Jackson and in other parts of Tennessee. While yet in the bloom of youth she married a Mr. Fitzgerald, in this city. It was an unhappy match, and soon ended in separation and divorce. The unhappy wife shortly after this sad experience in youthful love, went to Mobile, where she is supposed to have married a Mr. John DePauw. For many years this alliance seemed to be a happy one. But in 1880 trouble came, and a separation occurred. As the story goes, Mrs. DePauw, nee Miss Cozsrt, went north, and in July, 1880, married one Coppedge, in Hannibal, Missouri. The next heard of them was in Austin, Texas, where a little boy was adopted by the childless woman, from an asylum. The next known about her was in New Orleans, where she and her husband had elegant rooms in a boarding house. Now comes the final tragedy of an unhappy life. She was shot and killed in her room in New Orleans last week. The husband and adopted child were all that witnessed the shooting and death. All the facts and circumstances point to Coppedge as the murderer.

It is a sad story. The murdered woman's life was full of disappointments, of harsh treatment and of bitter sorrow. That she was faultless we will not undertake to say, but her sad life illustrates the misery which a false step in early life almost invariably brings. She died a death which, in one way or another, most women die who cut loose from home and friends and the sweet restraints of the accepted laws of society, and embark on the tempestuous sea of adventure.

We cannot close this tragic (and God knows how sadly we have written it) story without adding that all the relatives of the unhappy woman, whose history and death are briefly given, are most respectable and worthy.

THE FLORIDA SOUTHERN.

Perry Home Journal.

On last Sunday afternoon Colonel N. R. Gruelle, general superintendent of the Florida Southern railway, reached Perry and stopped at the Perry hotel until Monday, when he left here for Macon. He had come from Palatka, Florida, in a carriage, having made a personal inspection of the country through which his company propose to construct their road in Georgia. Quite a number of prominent citizens of Perry called on Colonel Gruelle at the hotel and conversed with him in regard to the proposed railroad, which he declares will positively be built through Georgia, and that it will touch Perry.

From a conversation with Colonel Gruelle on Monday morning we gathered the following information as to what the Florida southern company, has done in Florida, and what they propose to do in Georgia. The company is composed of Boston capitalists, representing in the aggregate over $40,000,000. Work commenced in Florida on the 28th of February last, under a charter granted by the legislature of that state, and since that time over one hundred miles of road have been completed, with rolling stock now on it. The road is now completed from Palatka, Florida, to Gainesville, and south from that point to Ocala, with a large force now at work from Ocala south to Leesburg and Tampa. That portion of the road from Gainesville to the Georgia line is now under construction with a heavy force at work. Colonel Gruelle informed us that when he reached Macon he would make a very favorable report to his company in Boston in regard to building the Georgia portion of the road, when an organization for that purpose would be immediately made and work commenced at once under the general railroad law passed by the late legislature of our state. The country in Georgia through which this road proposes to pass is second to no section of the state, the several counties being rich and productive for agricultural purposes, besides containing large quantities of the finest pine timber to be found anywhere. The patronage the road would control absolutely would be immense, transporation for several hundred thousand bales of cotton being one of the certainties, to say nothing of the vast amounts of other agricultural products, farming supplies, machinery and merchandise. The road proposes to enter Georgia in Lowndes county, and passing through that, on through Berrien, Irwin, a portion of Worth, Dooly, Houston, (taking in Perry) and Bibb to Macon. Our people are unanimous in their desire for this road, and with the positive assertions made by the general superintendent of the road, it may be set down as almost a certainty. There is nothing in the way of this road, notwithstanding the fact that there is a charter for almost the same route already granted another company. The general railroad law of Georgia allows any company to build railroads in Georgia without a special charter, after complying with the specifications of the law. We will doubtless hear further from this project in the near future, and such news will be promptly given our readers.

A SERIOUS INJURY.

Eastman Times.

Master Morgan Harrell, the youngest son of Captain John A. Harrell, of this county, on Wednesday of last week received a serious injury by the accidental discharge of a gun. Young Harrell went out to a pond near his home to cut a small cypress tree, and thinking he might get a shot at some hawks which had been troublesome, he carried his gun with him. After finding a tree to suit him he laid his gun down with the muzzle on a log, and proceeded to cut the tree. Just as it began to fall he saw that it would fall on his gun, so he hastened to jerk the gun away, and in doing so the hammer came in contact with the log upon which the gun was lying, causing it to fall and thereby discharging the gun, the contents passing through the lower side of the left arm, just above the elbow, inflicting a fearful flesh wound, but fortunately breaking no bone. Dr. Tucker was immediately summoned and upon examination found that the entire load, which was of bird-shot, had passed through the arm. The unfortunate young man was doing well at last accounts.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

Sandersville Herald.

Some of the more thoughtful and intelligent colored citizens have been consulting with each other, and with their white friends as to the best mode of checking the spirit of lawlessness and murder that seems to have got possession of several of their race. Six murders were perpetrated last year by black men upon black men in this county, only two of whom have as yet been arrested. This supineness of the officers of the law in arresting offenders and the numerous pretext resorted to by many attorneys to delay and thwart legal action is virtually encouraging bloodshed and murder. It is also this tardy action or non action of the law that is the fruitful source of the many horrible lynchings that are occurring so frequently in the north and south. There is no such conservator of the public morals and of the peace and good order of society as a stringent and impartial enforcement of the laws. All good citizens will, therefore, heartily indorse the action of the worthy ordinary in offering a reward for the arrests of the murderers now at large.

AN OLD MAN'S NUPTIALS.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

We are informed by Dr. J. K. Malloy, of Telfair, of the marriage of his grandfather, the reverend and venerable James Williamson, on the 3d instant, to Mrs. Polly Burnham, of Dodge county. "Uncle Jimmie," as our citizens familiarly call Mr. Williamson, was bereaved of his aged companion some three or four months ago, they having made the journey of life together for fifty-two years. He is now in his seventy-sixth year, and his new bride in her sixty-sixth. The ceremony was performed by his son, Rev. James W. Williamson, who is himself about fifty years of age. The venerable bridegroom was the pastor of the Baptist church of Hawkinsville for a period of about twenty-five years, and was succeeded by Rev. George R. McCall, who held the pastorate for fifteen years. There are, perhaps, but few churches in the state which, for forty years, have had but two pastors. Everybody wishes "Uncle Jimmie" a serene and happy voyage and a safe haven when life's struggles are ended.

DEATH OF DOCTOR SAPP.

Eastman Times.

After a lingering illness from dropsy and general debility, Doctor David Sapp died on Sunday morning, January 1st, 1882. He was in his 59th year—had been one of the justices of the inferior court of Pulaski for a number of years in ante bellum days, and had held other offices of honor and trust in that county. When the county of Dodge was organized, it took his home within its limits, and he had the distinguished honor of being the first representative of the new county, with all the rights and privileges as such in the general Assembly. He was also one of the delegates from this (the 14th) senatorial district to the constitutional convention in '77, and at the time of his death was one of the jury commissioners of this county.

A DUBLIN FAILURE.

Dublin Post.

It has been so long since a failure occurred in Dublin that the news of Judge J. B. Wolfe's breaking, which got on the streets Friday morning last, created quite a sensation. From what we can gather the largest creditors, who lived in Savannah, sent up representatives and bought out the entire stock, including house and lot, and sold the same to W. B. Jones & Co., using the proceeds to settle up the failing firm's claims at fifty cents in the dollar. The failure is an unfortunate one, as it deprives Dublin of one of her most honest and fair dealing merchants, who was an honor to the mercantile business.

AN ANCIENT RELIC.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Mr. John A. Holder owns the first grindstone every brought to Hawkinsville. It belonged to Aleck Holmes, the first carpenter who came to Hawkinsville. Mr. Holder's father, the Rev. Wiley F. Holder, bought the stone about 1840 from Holmes. An incident in the life of Holmes was his killing of Amos Wingate, in Hawkinsville, about 1836 or 1837. Wingate provoked a quarrel with Holmes, and followed him to his shop, when Holmes struck Wingate with his fist, hitting him in the stomach and killing him. Holmes was never arrested, as his conduct was considered justifiable.

A NEW FACTORY.

Augusta Chronicle.

We learn that a number of northern capitalists, with Mr. Inman, of New York, at their head, have organized a company for the purpose of building a cotton mill in this city. The capital will be five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to one million. It is said that the Harker tract, just beyond West Boundary, has been selected as the site for the new factory. There will be only one Augusta stockholder. The application to Richmond superior court for a charter for the company, will be published in a few days. The corporators mean business and intend to commence work at once. The work goes bravely on, and it will not be many years before all the water power of the Augusta canal is utilized.

ST. JACOB'S OIL.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

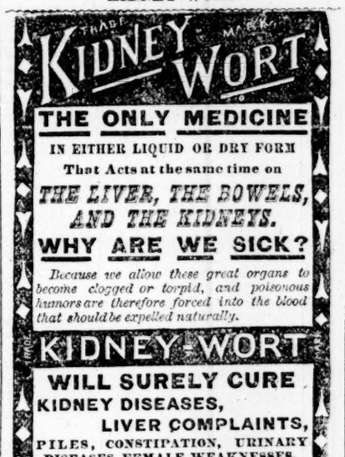
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THE ONLY MEDICINE
IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM
That Acts at the same time on
THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.
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Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
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by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why suffer Bilious pains and aches?
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Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*
It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.
It acts with equal efficiency in either form. GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
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If you are a man of letters toiling over midnight work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop B.

If you are young and indiscretion or dissipated or single, old or poor health or languishing, rely on Hop

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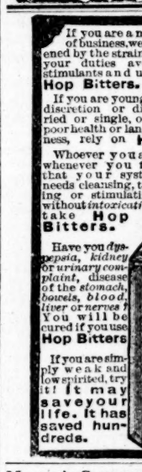
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ATLANTA, Ga., December 31, 1881.

This is to certify that we were relieved of rheumatic pains by one application of Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and rheumatic compound combined. G. W. Hill, Britton Waters, at John M. Hill & Co., 16 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel Prfoleau, of the firm of John M. Hill & Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

I take pleasure in stating that I was relieved of severe pains in neck, by W. T. Morton's Saponaceous Ointment and Rheumatic compound.

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DR. CH. R. UPSON, Offices: 66 and 68 Whitehall Street. The medical and surgical diseases of NOSE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. 328 mar13—d1y

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W. O. TUGGLE, Attorney at Law. Will give personal attention to business at Washington, D. C. 741 dec18 1m

S. A. REID, Attorney at Law, Eatonton, Georgia. Will also give attention to collections at Milledgeville. oct26 d6m

SAMUEL W. GOODE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, 44 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Corporation and Real Estate Law Specialties. 1121oct23 3m

John Milledge. Wm. A. Haygood. MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, corner Alabama and Loyd streets, opposite Georgia Depot. Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court will give his entire time and attention to the practice. july6—dtf

BOARNER K. COLLIER, ATTORNEY. Offices: Opelika, LaFayette, Ala Commercial Law. nov5 d6m

JOHN. D. POPE, (Formerly Judge Atlanta Circuit.) ATTORNEY AT LAW 100 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. sep16—d6m.

WALTER R. BROWN, ATTORNEY, 9 Whitehall St. ATLANTA. Reference: American Exchange National Bank New York. 867 sep25—d6m

Hugh H. Starnes. Val. W Starnes STARNES & STARNES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW 805 Broad street, Augusta, Ga. 614 feb27—d1y.

A. R. Wright, Max Meyerhardt, Seaboru Wright. WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT, & WRIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty. feb25—dtf.

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GATH ON GUITEAU.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE GREAT ASSASSIN.

The Discussion of the Prisoner's Insanity—A Sane Man of Very Low Cunning—Sketches of Senators Brown, Hill and Other Noted Members of the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11.—[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]—The question asked by thousands during the past week is whether Guiteau is insane. Having described him as he appears in the court room to you on two occasions, I took advantage of the court not being held today to go to his jail and look at him in his cell. To my astonishment, as soon as I went into the cell he addressed me by name.

"Did you ever see me before?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I used to see you in the Fifth avenue hotel during the presidential campaign."

That was true, for I went in there half an hour almost every night.

"Did you ever speak to me?" I asked.

"No; I was never acquainted with you; but had a great mind to go up one night and give you a copy of my speech."

He said he was now writing his speech to be delivered to the jury, and he thought he would get it off next Tuesday. "I find it pretty laborious work," he said.

He exhibited a general acquaintance with my occupation, and said he would be glad to give me an extended talk. Reed, his Chicago lawyer, came in, however, a few minutes after I entered the cell, and I cared very little about Guiteau's talk except to test his responsibility by it. He has nothing more to communicate worth noting down; but his mental condition is already a subject of cavil and dispute among all kinds of people. I will give some instances of this:

The wife of District Attorney Corkhill said at the beginning of the trial she thought the man was insane, and it would be a shame to hang him. The wife of your mayor thinks he is a crazy man. Senator Kellogg said a few nights ago, Governor Warmouth and myself being present: "I have been in the court room, watching and hearing that fellow Guiteau; and, while he is quick and smart, I am satisfied he is insane. His eye is wild, and his whole appearance and manner those of a person whose mind is unbalanced. Probably the jury, under the pressure of public opinion, will convict him, and he will be hanged; yet I think in a year from now it will be a subject of regret. It will be poor homage to pay to the memory of Garfield that one of his fellow countrymen in perfectly sound mind cut him down. Why should not the people and the court, if there is good reason enough, pronounce it the act of an insane man? It would be a better testimonial to poor Garfield's life. As far as these so-called insanity experts are concerned," said Kellogg, "they would make an affidavit that you were insane if your wife would want you locked up, or would swear your wife or mine insane at any time."

Governor Warmouth said he thought the man ought to be pronounced insane, and treated as an insane prisoner for life, and that these well-paid insanity experts were a species of ghouls.

At my dinner table, after I came home from the jail to-day, I heard the following conversation. One young man said to the other: "There goes that spy, who has been hired to come down here and get into Guiteau's confidence for the purpose of proving him sane," pointing to a doctor in insanity. He added: "That man is crazy as a bed-bug; but these paid spies are trying to make him out sane."

I may add that cards have been put in the local newspapers here taking the prisoner's part, and saying it would be a shame to hang an insane man, while Dr. Hammond, in New York, who fought all the doctors on President Garfield's treatment, has gone into a long lecture to advocate that Guiteau, whom he has never seen, is a man of mental irresponsibility. These ideas are in the air.

Scoville, Guiteau's brother-in-law, says he is now of the belief that the jury will be unanimous not to hang the prisoner, but to acquit him. The weak and non-committal decision of Judge Cox, who seems to be a negative person, has probably disspirited the prosecution. I thought I saw on the district attorney's face to-day a look less bright than he wore a week ago, when he was sure of conviction. The great body of people, however, believe Guiteau to be responsible and wicked, and believe he will be found guilty. I do not see any reason to think otherwise, unless the judge's charge is of the same stupefying, soft nature and constituency that he has heretofore given. Maryland lawyers make inferior judges, having had so little worldly concern that they are emasculated by the grip of big events and wide publicity.

I will now give my own latest view of Guiteau, derived from to-day's observation. He is an uncontrite, insensible, commonplace man, as sane as any egotist in the country. In the jail his high-pitched voice and excited manner, and even his restless sparkle of the eyes, are no longer noticed; and he has the quiet, persuasive voice and natural smile of any fellow you might see in the plainer walks of life—as at your butcher's or grocer's. Being now shaved, you have the whole of his face to inspect; and it has been exaggerated both in Mills' bust and in the illustrated papers. His jaw and chin are there made too prominent, and give him the suggestion of a prize-fighter. His chin is rather small, though on a flattish model. His face has its most brutal expression in the upper parts—as the square, thick nose and cheek breadth, and cold, shifting eyes, self-loving and somewhat glasssy. No inner excitement lights up his face unduly. It seems brutalized by exposure, extremity and false relations to things like a thief's who was always pilfering and never got any plunder. His skin is not clear, but blotched, and has red places on the forehead. The lines of the countenance, whichever way you look at it, are brutal, and the repose which follows perseverance and content has long fled his face, leaving the semblance of a sneak-thief who will roar if pursued and caught.

I observed that his hand, as he closed it in mine, was thick, clumsy and broad, and of a moist feeling. He was dressed in an old suit of black trousers, shirt, jacket and red flannel undershirt, for which he apologized, saying he had his bad clothes to write his speech in. He is slim, wiry and muscular, though small in the body and legs, weighing 145 pounds. All the pictures of him exaggerate his hideousness. The restless eyes at once would make you think of him a second time if you spent an hour alone with him in a room not knowing what he was. Yet in the court-room, seated among many hundred persons, Guiteau's way of taking things humorously does give him an exaggerated appearance; and this is why several people leave the court saying he must be crazy. His temperament is sanguine, and his whole attention is given irritably to the trial. The court's indulgence has had a tendency to excite rather than compose his nerves and eyes. I recalled the trial of Judge George Barnard, whose vanity and unrestrained power while on the bench in Tweed's time made him, while under articles of impeachment, scowl, flash his eyes, and even threaten the witnesses, lawyers and high court. I will take up this topic again in my next.

SENATORIAL SKETCHES.

A few pictures made in the United States senate to-day will conclude this dispatch. First, the Georgia senators. Joe Brown, with his big broom of a warm goat-white beard, white eyebrows, huge bald brain, and face shaved down to this bag of beard, looks as he reads a bill through his spectacles to be some Mormon Moses with the proof-sheets of the Pentecost. He sits cross-legged, ancient, absorbed, lifting one boot now and then in sympathy with the matter. If he has not been a presiding elder, camp meetings have lost their flower. His lips are thick and inexpressive, and a metallic shine is in his eye. This Moses never condemned the golden calf without getting a haunch of it. He has to raise his nose nearly to the horizontal to see anything under those spectacles. His side locks of brown and gray come down to the line of his spectacles. An idea arises as one looks at him, that the Puritan type of face, as it was once seen early in New England, is now confined only to Georgia.

This man is yet a grave old fox of sixty years—such a fox as would have run Samson's fire-brand into the nearest well, and trusted to coming up in the well bucket. He is also the nearest type of Calhoun left here—not in ideas, but in frame and breeding—a native of South Carolina, educated at Calhoun's academy, and an early school-teacher. Preachers' sons and school teachers are the basis of the learned professions of the past generations of America. A little while at Yale college law school completed Brown's observation of the north, and he has never been deceived about the vitality of New England institutions, which, he said to the Georgia legislature when elected to his present seat, had to be recognized as on the whole the conquering ideas in the American government. Brown beat him who sits by his side, both Georgia lawyers, twenty-five years ago, for governor. Here they are, still abreast of one another—all principle, Hill, all Brown, attorney. As they sit toward each other lovingly, Brown puts his palms between his legs and slowly and deliberately turns his chair on its pivot. Hill, better dressed and more nervous, cocks up his legs and throws himself back and watches the young woman in the gallery. Both are attentive men to legislation while they sit here.

Brown's chief title to fame, far more than his million of dollars, is his part under the confederate government, which gives him rank with Andrew Johnson and Sam Houston, though he was not as frank as they. He had helped put secession on foot. His business eye and love of money made him see that it was a failure almost as soon as it was begun. So he proposed to sow the seed of disaffection to it—a pretty clear illustration of Brown's methods in politics. After he went in for reconstruction and Grant, he worked out of it by showing that they were not doing right. The rebellion was such a complete failure, in spite of the heroism of the southern people, that Brown gets involuntary credit for hard sense, though without any of the admiration that attends a man like Parson Brownlow, for example, whose resistance never was dissembled. Joe Brown and Jeff Davis are still strong contrasts. Here is Brown, a factor in life, and government, giving variety to the senate and a personality of civilization. Yonder is Davis—not dead, yet—sour, vindicating failure in long winded treatises, and deceiving the imagination of small boys, while Brown has been an invigorating spirit in all Georgia, and is at this moment the broadest business head on the democratic side. He is the most successful public man in the south, and is drawing the attention of the rising generation there to the power of judgment over emotionalism, and of cheerfulness and practicability over intensity and excitement.

Ben Hill is two years younger than Brown, better educated, more showy, and a superficial success every since he came out of college, thirty-seven years ago. He has been thirty years in politics, yet often defeated; and when finally he reached the rebel senate it made him so happy that he never intrigued or protested. Hill is a brilliant attorney, and a performer whose vanity is compensated by political honors. He is a smoother and more worldly man than Colfax, whom he resembles in countenance, yet with respectable acquirements and fair polish.

Look at Thomas F. Bayard making a speech with the greatest labor without the least necessity for it. A weak throat, aided by a painful sense of human depravity wherever he looks, makes him say: "Let us eat beans with decency" in a manner to make the beans themselves lose their normal wind and confidence. In private he can laugh. In a speech he rails and mourns. His sentences are never elegant, but crude and laboriously off-hand, and he emphasizes every third or fourth word as if chronic irritability, the result of bronchitis, was preying on a healthy liver. He is about the most stag-like figure in the senate. No doubt his ancestors wrote the letters of Junius, for he has the same ceaseless complaint of corruption and wholesale wrongdoing Junius had, though Bayard avoids personalities, as Junius did not. I observe that Bayard's method is defective in that he never appeals to the senate's own judgment, but always to its popular responsibility and conviction of inferiority. He is the haranguer of the body, generally right, but not able to perceive that other senators can be so. His speeches read well, and sound like the head of the family crying: "These millinery bills will ruin us. I keep a tellin' of ye that ye are a breakin' of my back."

Old Mr. Saulsbury, Bayard's colleague, 64 years ago, who is serving his second term, sits back by Ed. Martin, the Delaware representative, to hear the speech from a sofa. He is about three yards long, and holds his legs up like a jack-knife, and looks to be growing old from having listened to so many years of Bayard's lecture on political business and universal depravity. As Richelieu sent his Joseph to flog himself for Richelieu missing his prayers, Saulsbury seems to go to the whipping-post whenever Bayard whines. Saulsbury fell over his two brothers, who were in a tussle for the senate ten years ago, and was precipitated into Esau's pot of soup. But he is a man of plain behavior, a readable partisan, and a good neighbor.

George Pendleton listens to Bayard with the punctilious respect of one candidate for the presidency who owed a public duty to listen to another one. He is a little like a young woman of this district, who had it understood that she was engaged to an absent attache of the French legation. She hid herself within the house many months, as if she was keeping all these treasures for the bridegroom; but, alarmed at the threatened speedy return of the unconscious attache, she accepted a clerk in one of the departments. So it is well not to be too coy about the presidency before it comes home to one.

What tones do I hear, like the drome of a Scotch bagpipe before a street museum, rattling off with terrific volubility a speech from manuscript? It is Senator Beck—his hair curled to his head close as the steel spring of a wound-up watch, and his spectacles run out for action. He reads and roars and warbles and rambles, and swings his big forefinger and bends his body, and, in the midst of a fierce excoriation, turns his manuscript sidewise and reads along the edges. His face and large neck grow redder as he draws his arms up and down, and rattles off with strong inflection sentences, full of meat, which he accentuates in the middle and chops off at both ends. We know it is something out of Adam Smith, for no Scotchman leaves home without his statistics. Yet Mr. Beck can say more of strength and sense in a given time than any three senators on that side. It looks a little absurd, however, to see a man taking up time reading a manuscript he might as well send up to the clerk to read or print in the newspapers. GATH.

—Having been troubled with a very bad cough for about two years, and having tried almost every cough mixture that was ever made, I have found none that has given me such great relief as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and I earnestly recommend it to all afflicted.

BENJAMIN F. DUGGAN,
14 Park Place, New York.

I had not slept a good night's sleep all winter until I used St. Jacobs Oil—is the way Mr. P. A. Pinsley, of Mulkeytown, Ill., puts it.

The United States in 1881, consumed three times as much canned salmon as they did in 1880.

A Sure Cure For Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents occurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists.—Globe.

An Iowa girl husked fifty-one bushels of corn between breakfast and dinner.

Given Up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

A collection of letters written by Voltaire to the private secretary of the Empress Catherine will shortly be published. They were recently discovered, hid away in the library of a Russian country house.

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The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

An ordinary Knight of the Garter costs only £100, yet quite ten times that amount is expended when a sovereign is made a companion of that order, and this without counting the cost of the investiture. It is customary to present foreign sovereigns and princes not only with the robes, but with the old disused silver suit, which closely resembles the full dress of a harlequin; the gloves alone cost twenty guineas.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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ATLANTA, December 17, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881, trains will run over this line as follows:

TRAIN NO. 51—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.
(Sleeping car through to New York without change.)

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 p.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:05 a.m

TRAIN NO. 53—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER
(Sleeping car to Atlanta.)

Leave Atlanta at	7:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	6:35 p.m

TRAIN NO. 55—F ST MAIL.

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a.m
Arrive Charlotte	3:15 p.m

COMING SOUTH.

TRAIN NO. 50—EXPRESS AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:25 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta	12:30 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 52—DAY MAIL AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Charlotte at	12:44 p.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	12:05 p.m.

TRAIN NO. 54—FAST MAIL.

Leaves Charlotte	12:15 a.m
Arrive at Atlanta at	11:00 a.m

T. M. R. TALCOTT, G. M.
I. Y. SAGE, Superintendent.
A. POPE, G. P. and T. A.

dec18—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER, AUGUSTA, GA., December 10, 1881.

Commencing Sunday, 11th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta -	8 30 am	L've Augusta -	10 30 am
Ar. Athens - -	4 40 pm	" Macon -	7 10 am
" Washington -	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
" Camak - -	1 26 pm	" Camak -	11 33 am
" Milledg'v'e -	4 48 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 30 am
Ar. Macon -	6 45 pm	" Athens -	9 30 am
" Augusta -	4 06 pm	Ar. Atlanta -	5 45 pm
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, Except Sundays.)			
L've Atlanta -	4 55 pm	L've Covington	5 40 pm
Ar. Covington, -	7 10 pm	Ar. Atlanta -	8 00 am
DECATUR ACCOMMODATION. (Daily, except Sundays.)			
L've Atlanta -	12 35 pm	L've Decatur -	2 05 pm
Ar. Decatur -	1 14 pm	Ar. Atlanta -	2 45 pm
NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta -	8 30 pm	L've Augusta -	5 55 pm
Ar. Athens -	8 05 am	" Athens -	7 00 pm
Ar. Augusta -	6 30 am	Ar. Atlanta -	5 00 am

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Leave Atlanta	5 10 am
Arrive Marietta	5 57 am
" Cartersville	7 18 am
" Kingston	7 48 am
" Dalton	9 27 am
" Chattanooga	10 56 am

NO. 11—DAY EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.

Leave Atlanta	8 05 am
Arrive Marietta	8 57 am
" Cartersville	9 57 am
" Kingston	10 20 am
" Dalton	12 02 pm
" Chattanooga	1 50 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 50 pm
Arrive Marietta	3 35 pm
" Cartersville	4 35 pm
" Dalton	6 25 pm
" Chattanooga	8 05 pm

NO 17—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	12 15 am
Arrive Dalton	3 44 am
" Chattanooga	5 10 am

ROME EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	5 00 pm
Arrive Bolton	5 17 pm
" Gilmore	5 24 pm
" Vinings	5 29 pm
" McIvor's	5 31 pm
" Smyrna	5 39 pm
" Marietta	5 55 pm
" Big Shanty	6 16 pm
" Acworth	6 32 pm
" Allatoona	6 53 pm
" Stegalls	7 06 pm
" Cartersville	7 19 pm
" Rogers	7 29 pm
" Cass	7 34 pm
Arrive Kingston	7 50 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Louisville, Atlanta to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 17 carries Pullman Cars Atlanta to Rockwood, which is open to receive passengers at Union Depot at 9 pm.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	7 05 am
" Dalton	8 50 am
" Kingston	10 20 am
" Cartersville	10 47 am
" Marietta	11 52 am
Arrive Atlanta	12 40 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	2 55 pm
" Dalton	4 20 pm
" Kingston	5 45 pm
" Cartersville	6 11 pm
" Marietta	7 25 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 15 pm

NO 12—LIMITED EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	10 30 pm
" Dalton	11 52 pm
" Kingston	1 23 am
" Cartersville	1 49 am
" Marietta	3 00 am
Arrive Atlanta	3 52 am

ROME EXPRESS.

Leave Kingston	7 00 am
Arrive Cass	7 18 am
" Rogers	7 23 am
" Cartersville	7 38 am
" Stegalls	7 54 am
" Allatoona	8 03 am
" Acworth	8 20 am
" Big Shanty	8 37 am
" Marietta	8 58 am
" Ruffs	
" Smyrna	9 13 am
" McIvors	9 23 am
" Vinings	9 27 am
" Gilmore	9 32 am
" Belton	9 40 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 05 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars Cincinnati to Atlanta, Washington to New Orleans.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars Louisville to Atlanta, Rockwood to Atlanta.

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.

tl—dtf

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1882.—James Swann has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Alfred Austell, jr., a minor of said county.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said application will be granted.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

391 jan8 law4w

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., December 13, 1881.

On and after SUNDAY, December 11th, 1881, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN.		READ DOWN.
No. 1.	From Savannah.	No. 2.
9 20 a m Lv	Savannah	Lv 7 30 p m
4 45 p m Ar	Augusta	Ar 5 20 a m
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 7 20 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
7 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 2 34 p m
Ar	Albany	Ar 12 55 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
No 13.	From Augusta.	No. 15.
6 30 a m Lv	Augusta	Lv 8 30 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Savannah	Ar 7 15 a m
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 7 20 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 2 34 p m
Ar	Albany	Ar 12 55 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
No. 2.	From Macon.	No. 4.
7 10 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 7 35 p m
3 45 p m Ar	Savannah	Ar 7 15 a m
4 45 p m Ar	Augusta	Ar 5 20 a m
9 44 a m Ar	Milledgeville	Ar
11 30 a m Ar	Eatonton	Ar
No. 1.	From Macon.	No. 5.
7 50 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 8 20 p m
2 34 p m Ar	Eufaula	Ar 6 05 a m
12 55 p m Ar	Albany	
[illegible]	From Macon.	No. 13.
8 15 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 7 20 p m
1 40 p m Ar	Columbus	Ar 2 25 a m
No. 2.	From Macon.	No. 4.
8 00 a m Lv	Macon	Lv 8 15 p m
12 50 p m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 3 40 a m
N 1	From Atlanta.	
15 p m Lv	Atlanta	Lv 12 20 night
55 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 6 30 a m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 2 34 p m
Ar	Albany	Ar 12 55 p m
1 25 a m Ar	Columbus	Ar 1 40 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	Ar 4 45 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	Ar 3 45 p m
No 4.	From Columbus.	
11 50 a m Lv	Columbus	Lv 12 20 night
5 10 p m Ar	Macon	Ar 6 45 a m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	Ar 12 50 p m
Ar	Eufaula	Ar 2 34 p m
Ar	Albany	Ar 12 55 p m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar 9 44 a m
Ar	Eatonton	Ar 11 30 a m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	Ar 4 45 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	Ar 3 45 p m
12 10 p m Lv	Eufaula	8 15 p m
4 10 p m Ar	Albany	
6 35 p m Ar	Macon	6 00 a m
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	1 40 p m
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	12 50 p m
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	4 54 p m
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	3 45 p m
18.	From Albany.	No. 6.
10 25 a m Lv	Albany	Lv 1 25 p m
2 34 p m Ar	Eufaula	Ar
Ar	Macon	Ar 6 35 a m
Ar	Columbus	Ar 2 25 a m
Ar	Atlanta	Ar 3 40 a m
Ar	Milledgeville	Ar
Ar	Eatonton	Ar
Ar	Augusta	Ar 5 20 am
Ar	Savannah	Ar 7 15 a m
No. 17.	From Eatonton and Milledgeville.	
2 15 p m Lv	Eatonton	
3 58 p m Lv	Milledgeville	
6 45 p m Ar	Macon	
2 25 a m Ar	Columbus	
Ar	Albany	
3 40 a m Ar	Atlanta	
5 20 a m Ar	Augusta	
7 15 a m Ar	Savannah	

Local Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Macon, and Savannah and Atlanta.

CONNECTIONS.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cu[illegible] for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday.)

Train on Blakely Extension runs daily (except Sunday) from Albany to Arlington, and daily (except Monday) from Arlington to Albany.

At Savannah, with Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, at Augusta, with all lines to North and East, at Atlanta with Air-Line and Kennesaw routes to all points North, East and West.

Pullman Sleeper from Augusta to Washington without change.

Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured at Union Passenger Depot, C. R. R. ticket office.

G. A. WHITEHEAD, General Pass. Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, General Supt. Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, General Trav. Agt. — W. F. SHELLMAN, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon Ga.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, Ga., September 1, 1881.

On and after Friday, September 2, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

	NO. 1.	NO. 3.
Leave Athens,	5:50 a. m.	3:20 p. m.
Arrive at Lula,	8:05 a. m.	5:55 p. m.
Arrive at Atlanta,	10:35 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
	NO. 2.	NO. 4.
Leave Atlanta,	4:00 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Arrive at Lulu,	6:49 a. m.	5:59 p. m.
Arrive at Athens,	12:00 m.	9:10 p. m

Trains Nos. 2 and 3 run daily except Sundays. Train No. 1 Mondays and Thursdays, and Train No. 4 on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

All trains connect closely at Lulu with passenger trains both east and west on Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Tickets on sale at Atlanta to all points.

H. R. BERNARD, Acting Superintendent.
W. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

WANTED — MANUFACTURING CONCERN wants a business man in Atlanta, and in every city (not already taken.) A few hundred dollars necessary to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for the same; $150 per month profit guaranteed. The most searching investigation solicited. A. S. ARNOLD & CO., 1293 Broadway, New York. jan13 6t

FERTILIZERS FOR SALE.

WE BEG TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING brands of Fertilizers:

Homestead Superphosphate, Stonewall Bone Guano, West's Acid Phosphate.

These are pure high grade Fertilizers and have given satisfaction whenever tried.

ALSO,

PURE NOVA SCOTIA LAND PLASTER.

For Analy[illegible]s and Terms, Address WEST BROS.

dec27 d1m 68 Bay St., Savannah, Ga.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING O[F] THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Hartwell Railroad Company will be held in Hartwell, Georgia, at noon on the twenty-first day of this month, for the purpose of electing new officers.

jan 12 td W. R. STEPHENSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, STOCK AND Vehicles, all in good order—corn, hay and fodder to last six months. This is the only stable between Dalton and Cartersville. A business that pays well, and will be sold at a bargain. Address JAMES M. HARLAN, Calhoun, Ga.

jan5 d1m

COLLINS, BOUDEN & JENKINS BANKERS.

DEALERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS,

nov 25d3m 25 [illegible] Street, New York

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HUZZA & CO. MAINTAIN THEIR WELL earned reputation for good, reliable work at reasonable prices. Have them to repair your trunk or valise and you will be satisfied. Drayage free. No. 12 Whitehall street. Sign of the red trunk.

380 an8 d1wtopcol

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

TRUNKS, VALISES AND SATCHELS REPAIRED and covered at the old reliable Atlanta Trunk factory, 92 Whitehall street. Lieberman & Kauffmann, proprietors. 375 jan8 1w tpp col

AUCTION SALES.

IN DOOR AUCTION—30 PEACHTREE STREET—this morning, 10 o'clock, Furniture, Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Ware, etc. W C Morris & Co. jan14—d1t

LAMPS, COOKING STOVES, FURNITURE, etc., at auction in store, 30 Peachtree street, this morning. W C Morris & Co. jan14—d1t

LOT FINE TEAS, CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, must be sold at auction this morning in doors, 30 Peachtree street. W C Morris & Co., Auctioneers. jan14—d1t

WALNUT BUREAU AND BEDSTEADS COCOA and Straw Matting, Chairs, 20 kits Mackerel, at auction this morning, in store, 30 Peachtree street. W C Morris & Co. jan14—d1t

FINE MILCH COW, WITH JERSEY CALF, 11 months old, fat and in good order, at auction, Saturday, 10 o'clock, corner Broad and Marietta streets. D P Ellis & Co. jan13 d2t

ONE GOOD PIANO, AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, 10 o'clock, corner Broad and Marietta streets. D P Ellis & Co. jan13 d2t

GENERAL LOT HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN furniture, at auction Saturday, 10 o'clock, corner Broad and Marietta streets. D P Ellis & Co. jan13 d2t

12 NEW TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, AT auction, 10 o'clock Saturday, corner Broad and Marietta streets. D P Ellis & Co. jan13 d2t

3 SPRING PEDDLERS' WAGONS, WITH GOOD harness, at auction, Saturday 10 o'clock, corner Broad and Marietta streets. D P Ellis & Co. jan13 d2t.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT BEATIE'S, Stock Yards, in city of Atlanta, on Tuesday, January 17, 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., one cow and calf, consigned to J. C. Garrison. Sold for freight and charges due on same. M. Johnston, Agent R. & D. R. R. jan 12-5t

AUCTION SALE—WE WILL SELL ON THE premises, No. 270 West Peters street, on Tuesday, January 17th, 1882, at 3 o'clock p.m., the property of Mr. Bettis, between West Peters street and the Central Railroad, consisting of a lot fronting on West Peters street 23 feet, and running back 100 feet to a 20 feet alley, on which there is a blacksmith shop. Also, a lot fronting on a 17 feet alley 115 feet, and on the Central Railroad 41 feet, on which there is a 3-room brick cottage, also a 2-room house, stables, etc. Terms half cash, balance in 6 months, with 8 per cent interest. Take West End street cars for the sale at 2:30 p.m. I. Y. Sawtell & Son, Real Estate Auctioneers, 50 Marietta street. jan12 d5t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, WELL RECommended, for yard and house-work, at 170 S. Pryor street. jan14—dtf

WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST; ALSO, A first-class Moulder. Young men preferred. Address Bloodworth, Hunt & Co., Barnesville, Ga. jan13 d2t

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a child 18 months old. Apply at No. 117 McDonough street. Good wages will be paid. None need apply without furnishing the very best of references. jan12 d3t

WOOD WORKMAN WANTED—TO TAKE charge of one of the best country stands; fine county, healthy, good schools and churches convenient. A splendid opening for a reliable, skillful workman to build up a good business. A lease for a term of years can be effected on liberal terms by a responsible and reliable man. References required. Address P. M., Oakland, Meriwether, co, jan10 d1w&w1t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT the beautiful and elaborate display made at the Exposition by Thurber & Co. was bought and is for sale by Johnson & Smith, 102 Peachtree street. jan14—dtf

WANTED—BOARD AND LODGING IN PRIvate family, by a young man of good habits, within four squares of Union Depot. None but responsible parties need apply. Address, stating price, Geo. W Corbin, city. jan14—d1t

WANTED TO INFORM ALL MY CUSTOMERS I will give more prompt attention to upholstery in all its branches—bedding, mattresses and awnings. M. Ergenzinger, 12 East Hunter street. jan10 d1m

BOARD.

MRS. C. SALOSHIN NOW OCCUPIES THE COLlier House, 85½ Whitehall st., which has been newly furnished. Solicit transient and day boarders. jan12 dtf—top b col

SELECT BOARD BY DAY OR WEEK CAN BE obtained at No. 15 Washington street. Two minutes' walk from passenger depot. 378jan8 1w

WILL BE PLEASED TO ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board, either by the day, week or month, at 38 and 40 Ivy street, L. B. Davis. Refers to Moore, Marsh & Co., S. M. Inman & Co., T. M. Clarke & Co., Colonel W. M. Lowry and Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., Atlanta, Georgia, also to Inman, Swan & Co., New York. dec29 1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT WITH SIX room house, 4 minutes' walk from Kimball house, near Post-office. Will give time on part if desired. G W Adair. jan13 dtf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A FINE MULE, DRAY AND HARness. B. F. Avery & Sons, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets. jan14—d3t

DRAY FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOME made Dray, Pat. wheels, at Smith's, 85 Broad street. jan14—d1t

FOR SALE—JOHNSON & SMITH, 102 PEACHtree street, were the purchasers of the beautiful display of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods made at the Exposition by Thurber & Co. These fine goods were purchased at prices below usual rates and are being sold accordingly. jan14 dtf

PURE JERSEY MILK AND BUTTER FROM J. B. Wade's Oakshade Jersey farm, Kirkwood, Ga. Milk depot 86 Peachtree street. R. H. Villard proprietor. Daily delivery. Prompt attention to orders. jan8—8t

FOR SALE—QUICK DELIVERY; 8, 10, 12 AND 15-horse power engines, mounted and stationery. E. Van Winkle & Co., 214 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. jan6 tf

REGISTERED JERSEYS—BULL "TORONTO," 2976, quite gentle; brother to "Duchess of Bloomfield" for which Major Campbell Brown refuses $1,000. Heifer "Rowena," due to calve in February next. Can be seen at my stables, Loyd street. W. O. Jones. nov12—dtf

FOR SALE—A FORSAITH FOLDER, IN GOOD condition, cheap. Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. oct8—dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board, at the northwest corner of Wheat and Ivy streets. jan14—d2t

FOR RENT—A FIVE ROOM COTTAGE WITH servant house, barn, and other outbuildings; all new and well built in Decatur. W. P. & W. F. Patillo. 55jan1 tf

FOR RENT—THAT SPLENDID STOREROOM, No. 53 Peachtree street. For terms, apply to J. W. English, 35 Broad street, or box 284. dec2-tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of B. H. Broomhead & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, B. H. Broomhead having sold his interest in the business to S. D. Niles. All accounts due the firm of B. H. Broomhead & Co., and all debts due by the said firm will be settled by B. H. Broomhead.

B. H. BROOMHEAD,
FRANK TRYON.

S. D. Niles and Frank Tryon having associated themselves in business, as partner, under the firm name and style of Niles & Tryon, will continue the business of the Builders' Supply House, as successors of B. H. Broomhead & Co.

S. D. NILES,
FRANK TRYON.

Having sold my interest in the business of B. H. Broomhead & Co., to S. D. Niles, who will continue the business with my former partner, Frank Tryon, under the firm name and style of Niles & Tryon, I wish to thank our patrons and friends for their patronage, and ask for the new firm a continuance of the same.

B. H. BROOMHEAD.

jan13 3t

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month, $2.50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains eading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING rates depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

UNDER no circumstances will the editors undertake to preserve or return manuscripts not available or publication.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts and checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 14, 1882.

THE hangman did his work in several places yesterday.

GOVERNOR HAGOOD, of South Carolina, on yesterday respited a negro murderer for thirty days.

ON the occasion of Mr. Stephens's seventieth birthday, he was made the recipient of a beautiful bouquet from the president.

THE different wings of the democratic legislative caucus of New York have at last agreed to meet together and bury their differences.

GENERAL HOWARD is now relied upon to see to it that such a courtmartial is organized as will exonerate Whittaker from the charge of unearing himself.

THE young men of Memphis invited Mr. Davis to dine. The ex-president did not have time on this trip, but promised to be more leisurely in the spring.

THE capital invested in southern iron projects begins to look enormous. But there is profitable employment for it all, and as much more. The country is full of undeveloped opportunities.

D'OYLY CARTE, the esthetic ringmaster, proposes to add Mrs. Langtry to his attractions as soon as the run on Oscar Wilde has been satisfied, and he has several minor treats to offer in succession thereafter. The doorkeeper will collect the tickets.

THE Florida Southern railroad projects an extension to Perry, Georgia, which will pass through one of the richest undeveloped sections of the state. The company is composed of Boston capitalists, said to represent $40,000,000. A heavy force is at work on the Georgia line.

THE committee charged with the examination of the accounts of Governor Churchill has been in session nine months at a per diem of six dollars. As this business is more profitable than raising cotton, it is not known when the committee will agree to release its hold upon the public teat.

THE courts of New Orleans have upset the alleged killing of Mrs. Cozart by her three old child, and have committed the husband of the murdered lady on a charge of murder. The story of the dead woman's life is a succession of grief and unhappiness, from which death must have been a relief.

A DISPATCH from Washington to the western press association represents Senator Brown as saying, "I shall not be the Mahone of Georgia. I shall not head the so-called independent movement. One reason why the report referred to is not true is that I shall vote the democratic ticket from now until 1884, at least. I am not an independent, but a liberal democrat."

THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow will contain another addition to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, from the pen of Mr. F. A. Burr, which will be of surpassing interest. It may be epitomized as follows: "Booth's delirium; how his love for a northern girl disturbed his plans for the capture of Mr. Lincoln; a scene between Booth and a fellow-actor in the room where Mr. Lincoln died; John T. Ford's recollections of Booth and the crime; John Matthews's vivid picture of Booth's crime; how he destroyed Booth's letter of justification; a narrow escape from death; providing for the president's comfort after capture." This story will furnish a dramatic view of Booth's condition and actions during the winter and up until after he commits the murder.

IN THE MUD.

The condition of the streets of Atlanta is simply disgraceful. A good part of them is impassible, and not one of them is fit for the use of men or animals. They have been so since the beginning of the year, and at this writing there are no indications that they may not continue so to its ending. It is not worth while to mention the damage to clothing, to health and to trade that the filth in the streets causes, for every one of our city readers sees with his own eyes every day its local effects; we do desire, however, to call attention to the fact that the mud drives away every day people who come here with a view of remaining. This is the season when prospectors from northern states come south, and it is not too much to say that not one of them would consent to exchange clean streets for a habitation in a sea of mud—not one. No sensible man would do so. No man of sound mind, who has been accustomed to streets in which his children could go to school without danger of soiled feet and his family to church, store or theater without discomfort, would voluntarily accept such streets as Atlanta possesses to-day. Clean streets are not confined to any one section of this country; any section can have them, and no better investment of money can be made in any town than in making the ways used by all solid, clean and satisfactory. The streets of Savannah are as good as the streets of Springfield, in Massachusetts. Nashville has nothing to fear from a comparison with the streets of Dayton, in Ohio, or Syracuse, in New York—all cities of similar size. The truth is, Atlanta stands alone in the mud. There is not to-day in the country another town of fifty thousand people, with an almost certain prospect of having double that number in the course of ten years, without a foot of paved roadway! What little macadam-road we have is of very poor composition—so poor that it is very little better than the soil beneath it. Our entire system of streets and sidewalks need reconstruction, and this is just what is expected of the new commission. No further legislation is needed; for the last legislature passed a local assessment law that meets every possible case. We need action. We need an aroused public sentiment on the part of the property holders, who are the chief victims of the mud, and we need an enunciation of a distinct and sensible policy from the new commissioners of roads. While we are held fast in the mud we have plenty of time to consider the subject; and if the reign of mud lasts until the fearful cost of poor streets is brought home to every one of our people, it will have served a very good purpose.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Springfield Republican in discussing Dr. Haygood's appeal for the introduction of the postal savings bank conclusively shows that such a bank would not meet the wants of the west and south. In the first place the government would not pay over two per cent in interest on the money deposited, although at the place of deposit money might be worth ten per cent a year. But the chief objection to the proposed national system consists in the fact that it would operate to make money scarcer and dearer where it is already scarce and dear. The accumulations at each postoffice, instead of contributing to local prosperity, would be immediately remitted to Washington to be invested in three per cents, and the places that need money would receive only the petty annual interest. The government is already burdened with the care of the chief banking interests of the country, and if a national savings bank system is to be added the financial power of the general government would be immense and all-powerful, whether for good or evil.

The only thing that really commends a postal savings bank is its safety, but a local system can be devised, as the Republican shows, that involves very little risk of failures. Undoubtedly Massachusetts has the best general savings-bank law in the union. It is not a Massachusetts product; it is simply the result of experience in many states and countries. Under this law Massachusetts has 165 savings banks with $230,000,000 on deposit, and 783,000 depositors. No depositor lost a dollar in the hard times that followed the panic of 1873. The Republican thus describes a Massachusetts savings bank: "The constituent "body of every savings bank in Massachusetts "are its corporators, named in the original "charter, and their successors. These elect "trustees, who are the governing body, and "who elect president and treasurer, the last "an officer with an adequate salary under "heavy bonds. No capital is paid in, no div"idends are paid on stock—there is no stock. "The trustees being the most reliable and "conservative business men in the commu"nity, manage the bank for the depositors, "in consideration of its important influence "upon the welfare of the entire community, "the thrift and prosperity of all its members, "and the growth of the commonwealth." Such a savings bank is a charitable institution so far as its management is concerned, and a co-operative or mutual benefit association in the matter of profits. The money of the depositors is loaned in the town where it was earned—not to commercial people or speculators, or all-cotton planters, but in small sums to people who want to build homes, or buy small farms, or possibly to begin at the foot of the ladder in manufacturing. The use of the money by the borrower is of course secondary to the nature of the security he offers. That of course must be equivalent to a first mortgage in Massachusetts—in Georgia a transfer of title would probably be required. The Republican shows in a few words how such a plan operates: "The laborer learns to "save and the small proprietor is assured of "the presence in the community of an "abundance of loanable funds at a low rate of interest. "This process goes on in geometrically in"creasing ratio. Deposits come in faster and "faster, depositors accumulate a while and "then buy farms or little homes in the cities, "and turn into borrowers. The wealth stays "in the community and prospers the commu"nity on every hand. Women deposit, ac"quire property and have their own property "rights. The savings bank becomes the great "local exchange of the community."

Georgia needs such institutions fully as much as she needs better public schools. One, in fact, is complementary to the other, and both are essential to a condition of prosperity. The next general assembly should give us a general law on the subject of savings banks, and congress will do well to keep clear of any system that would drain from the south and west a portion of the lamentably small stock of surplus earnings.

DR. FELTON AND THE DEMOCRACY.

We observe with regret a tendency on the part of a few of our esteemed contemporaries to allude to Dr. Felton as a "traitor," and all that sort of thing. This, if we may be permitted to enter a mild protest, is nonsense. Such epithets and expressions are relics. They fit a period of necessarily intense partisanship which belongs irrevocably to the past. Dr. Felton has the same right to be an independent, an independent democrat, a coalitionist or a republican even, that any other citizen has to be a democrat. Happily, republicanism in the south no longer embodies an attack upon the social organism of the whites. Its programme of corruption, of fraud, and of public indecency is still a living and an active issue; but its attempt at sectional degradation had the life crushed and beaten out of it by the attitude of the southern people. The color line, having no substantial foundation to rest upon, has no longer an existence in our local and state politics—and this fact is keenly felt and recognized by the colored people themselves.

Whatever shape Dr. Felton's movement may take, therefore, it is clearly absurd to go at him with a handful of partisan epithets that have no material bearing upon his position. After all is said, the business of politics amounts to this: To insure good government and to secure the offices; perhaps we should say, to secure the offices and insure good government; but if there is any confusion here, certainly we are not to be held responsible therefor. If there were no offices to secure there would be no politics, and right here the bubble in the spirit-level comes to a dead halt over all the parties that have ever existed since the formation of the government. Nor does this exclude the element of pure patriotism, for a man's motives in seeking office may be of the highest. Personal abuse is not a symptom of healthy politics, and healthy politics is precisely what the democratic party is interested in advocating and securing. Whether Dr. Felton's motives are selfish or unselfish is not a question for controversy to decide, and whatever direction suspicion may take, we must accord to him the right, as an individual, to think for himself, and to impress his views upon others.

Those who can see an element of danger in the proposed coalition, of which Dr. Felton is said to be the head, have keener eyes than ours. We should be willing to refer the whole matter to the people to-morrow without further discussion, so certain are we that the gentlemen engaged in the new party movement have misconceived and misinterpreted the drift of public opinion and sentiment. But as this is not to be, it is not difficult to perceive that the democratic party of Georgia will make these premonitory symptoms the excuse for still further steps in the direction of liberalism and progress, so that no class of citizens shall have the shadow of an excuse for seeking new or alien affiliations, or for stirring up opposition to an organization that has the honor and progress of the state and the liberty and prosperity of the humblest voter at heart. As the new movement will undoubtedly draw attention to these things, we are disposed to regard the outgivings of Dr. Felton and his friends as rather fortunate than otherwise.

Dr. Felton says he is not a republican and doesn't propose to be one, and we gladly give him the benefit of the statement, but the fact that he is compelled to deny such a charge is due less to a desire to misrepresent him than to the fact that a leading republican newspaper was furnished with apparently authoritative information to the effect that he had been in conference with certain leaders of the ragtag and bobtail affair known as southern republicanism. But now that Dr. Felton has denounced the charge of republicanism, it is fair to say that the inference to be drawn from his Markham house conference embodies the absurdest idea that ever took possession of men even in a time of political confusion. That idea is that the people of Georgia, white and black, are compelled to form a coalition with a few white federal office-holders in order to secure their political rights and purify their political affairs. Shade of Independentism! tear thy hair and send thy wailings forth upon the troubled air!

It is not to be denied (in conclusion) that Dr. Felton has succeeded heretofore in making the personal equation a rather formidable affair in the seventh district, and we are perfectly willing he should enlarge the experiment to fit the state, with whatever accessories he may manage to muster forth; but we may warn him now that he will be met by a liberalism as earnest, a progressive purpose as pure, and a regard for the rights and liberties of the humblest citizen as sincere as his own.

THE way to defeat new parties or coalitions of old ones is for the democratic leaders to adjust themselves promptly and gracefully to the demands of the people and the necessities of the times. This ought not to be a very difficult thing to do, and however difficult it may be, it is inevitable. The leaders won't go very far wrong if they will rack along with THE CONSTITUTION.

IF we remember correctly, some of our esteemed metropolitan contemporaries have been complaining of a glut of silver in the treasury vaults. There is now an opportunity to get rid of all of it by paying the bills of the jovial Dr. Bliss in this coin.

THE status of the latest Kentucky duel is about this: Blackburn wounded Burbridge in the left shoulder with a private letter, and Burbridge shot off his gun in the newspapers, aiming at Blackburn's chin whiskers. There is more morality in this kind of war than in the old-fashioned crusade.

THE Boston Herald is of the opinion that a railroad to the isthmus would be cheaper than a new navy on the Robeson plan. John Roach is now liable to stop his paper.

THE symptoms are that the workings of the interior department under Hayes are to be overhauled. It will be discovered, we daresay, that Mr. Schurz was time and again made the victim of designing politicians bearing letters of credit from the head of the weakest and most corrupt administration the country has ever seen.

IT is announced that the vicious controversy between George Gorham and the New York Tribune is not yet closed. Gorham is said to have a tinbox.

THE Macon art exhibition is rocking right along. A committee of nine has been appointed, representing the nine muses. Editor Lamar wears the robe and wreath of Clio.

AN impartial critic would say that Mr. Hill is inclined to take a too serious view of the proposed new party movement, and that Dr. Felton has treated Mr. Hill with too much viciousness. Mr. Hill's mistake is easily corrected, but who is to correct Dr. Felton's?

WITH Robeson as the republican leader in the house, and Dorsey to do the campaign skirmishing, the great party of reform seems to be pretty well heeled.

IT will be observed that the more Oear Wilde is studied the more simple he appears. This is also a characteristic of the jimson weed as well as the water-lily.

IF we are to have a new navy, isn't it time old man Robeson was stirring his republican stumps. There will be a good deal of loosestalage lying around.

IT is a little curious that none of the bogus dukes who flit thither and yon in the sunflower society of the north ever come south. Perhaps our climate doesn't agree with them—perhaps our society isn't ripe enough.

IT is mighty funny. The star routers didn't like Garfield, and he was assassinated. They didn't like MacVeagh, and he disappeared. They didn't like Blaine, and he retired. They didn't like James, and he had to go. The truth is, the star routers appear to be a busy and a powerful gang.

"THE sunflower and the lily," says our sunny-haired Oscar, "are the two flowers in England best adapted for purposes of decorative art—the gaudy leonine beauty of the one and the precious loveliness of the other giving to the artist his most pure and perfect joy." Oh, you sweet, sweet young man! We feel—well, by George! if any of the æsthetes, regardless of sex, desire to know how we feel, they can just come forward and feel of us. Two flights up, ebony door to the right.

THE New York Sun goes to the bottom of the matter when it says that the solidity of the south will never be destroyed until bourbon republicanism at the north retires from the field. Destroy the cause and occasion of southern solidity, and the partisans on both sides will have nothing serious to clamor about.

PERSONAL.

DR. MARY WALKER, of Washington, thinks Guiteau is insane.

MR. RUSKIN is sixty-three years old, and has been a prolific writer.

MR. O'DONOVAN, the correspondent of the Daily News, has arrived in London from Constantinople.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, of Canada, has completed his sixty-eighth year.

PRESIDENT HINSDALE, of Hiram college, wants to be consul to Honolulu.

M. GOUNOD has dedicated to Queen Victoria his oratorio of "The Redemption."

NEW JERSEY ladies go into raptures about Secretary Frelinghuysen's silvery voice.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS has nearly completed his biography of James Buchanan.

COUNT CARLO PEPOLI, the author of the libretto of "I Puritani," has just died at Bologna.

EXPRESIDENT HAYES, it is said, has several scrap books filled with newspaper gossip concerning himself and family.

THE empress of Austria has set a fashion, already largely followed in Europe, of wearing the hair flowing over the shoulders.

GENERAL HANCOCK is said to have written to a friend in Los Angeles, Cal., that he expects to visit the Pacific coast in a few months.

MRS. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is improving in health, and proposes to give presently some entertainments at her home in London.

MR. LAWES, a prominent English agriculturist, has set aside $500,000, the interest of which is to be used in carrying out agricultural experiments.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR is known to her many friends not only as a woman of trained literary taste, but as a domestic authority of distinguished attainments.

HENRY C. SPAULDING, who was famous once as the inventor of "Spaulding's glue," found himself in the New Albany, Ind., lock-up the other night for drunkenness.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says that "Governor Foster remains in business at the old stand." John Sherman should remember this the next time a hotel bill is presented.

THE Rev. George Sanger, vicar of Carlton-in-Clevcland, in England, has been arrested on a charge of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to his own church on the 19th of October last.

MR. JOHN H. LICK, who accepted $535,000 as a compromise from the estate of his father, the late James Lick, of San Francisco, and was paid in installments, is now suing the trustees for $60,348 as interest.

MAJOR SILVAGNI, who served in the campaigns that led to Italian freedom and was said to have been Victor Emanual's most intimate friend, died the other day at Rome. He and the king used to drive together a great deal, and were reckoned the ugliest pair of men in Italy.

THE president of the French republic has recently conferred on Professor H. A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins university, the decoration of chevalier of the legion of honor in recognition of his services as a member of the International congress of electricians held in Paris in September last.

ONE of the most remarkable incidents in the American trip of Charles Dickens of 1867–68 was his unconquerable resolution to change his American money into gold as soon as he received it, regardless of the rate of exchange, which happened to be so much against him during the early part of the readings that his whim cost him quite £10,000.

F. NICHOLS CROUCH, of Baltimore, has written a letter in which he says that from thirty different editions of his song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which have been published in this country, he has not received a cent. He is now working as a common mechanic at less than a dollar a day, and on this stipend he has to support a wife and five children.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa, Canada, to the Toronto Globe says: "A private letter just received here from a very distinguished personage states that the marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise spent Christmas with the queen. Her royal highness still suffers considerably from a pain in the injured side of her head, which prevents her return to Canada, very much to her regret."

OF Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, it is said that he still mourns the loss of that companionship which he had with the late Senator Burnside, and which was the peculiarly sentimental that it became the subject of romantic gossip with their colleagues in the senate. Senator Burnside was a widower, while Senator Anthony was a bachelor, and it is a matter of rumor that the bachelor will soon become a benedict.

MISS CARY captured Philadelphia again Friday night by appearing upon the concert stage in her traveling dress, with a plain linen collar and no ornaments, and singing with her usual sweetness. It appears that she had lost her baggage, but instead of making a fuss about it and postponing the concert, as many performers would have done, she accepted the situation, and gave the people all the enjoyment they could ask for.

OF Oxford men who attained high political distinction in after life, Sir Robert Peel took a double first—first in classics and mathematics—in 1808; Sir Charles Wood, now Lord Halifax, in 1821; Mr. Gladstone in 1831 and Mr. Cardwell in 1853; Lord Sherbrooke ("Bob Lowe") took in 1833, a first in classics and a second in mathematics; Lord Selborne, the lord chancellor, took a first in classics in 1834; and Lord Kimberley and Mr. Dodson, two members of the present cabinet, the same in 1847. In 1839 Sir Stafford Northcote, leader of the conservative party in the house of commons, got a first in classics and a third in mathematics.

IN GENERAL.

CHICAGO and St. Louis are favorite cities with tramps.

THERE are sixteen convicted murderers in the tombs, New York.

FORTY-FIVE members of the new legislature of Wisconsin are foreign born.

ENEMIES of a farmer at York, Me., hanged his horse to the rafters of his stable.

PHILADELPHIA'S imports in 1881 were $29,564,866 against $38,932,781 in 1880; a decrease of over 30 per cent.

DURING the evenings of the present month Mars will be the Don Cameron of the stars, the boss of the heavenly bodies.

A LITTLE girl, on being told something which greatly amused her, vowed that she would remember it the whole of her life, and when she forgot it, would write it down."

THERE was so much drunkenness in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the Christmas holiday that the city council passed a special ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors on New Year's day.

MORMONISM has broken out in a new spot. Two preachers of the faith, Ingle and Wilson by name, have appeared in Fayette county, Pa., a mountainous region, and are having good success making converts.

SIXTEEN of the twenty-one cities in Massachusetts report a less amount of debt at the close of 1881 than at the close of 1880, and in most of them there has been a marked increase in the valuation of taxable property.

TWO Milwaukee men have been down to Guatemala and bought 4,000 acres of land, and it is said that next spring will see a colony of Wisconsiners in Central America trying to get rich by raising coffee and things.

THE gold craze at Ottumwa, Ia., is based upon the substantial fact that rock has been found bearing from $12 to $34 in gold and silver to the ton, and the realization of hopes depends upon the quantity of such rock existing.

A LETTER lately received in Charlton, Saratoga county, and addressed to "the oldest inhabitant" of the town, was found to contain intelligence of James Taylor Brown, who had been mourned as dead for 97 years. He has a sister living in Charlton.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper illustrates the cheek capacity of the California squirrel by saying that one of them, killed the other day while carrying away wheat from a warehouse on the San Joaquin river, was found to have 1,803 grains of wheat stowed away in its mouth.

THE San Francisco Alta says that the new year promises to be a prosperous one in California; that the year that has just closed was marked by increased prosperity and trade; that the demand for labor was good, and that there is no idleness at present, except what is voluntary.

BISHOP DUHAMEL, of Ontario, has given instructions that no Roman Catholic priest shall marry any persons at night during the current year, and the Rev. Father Buillon, of Ottawa, told his congregation at mass last Friday morning that hereafter none but widows and widowers and those who had a very special reason would be married at night, it being more in accordance with the rules of the church to be married in the morning.

THE census returns just given in Bombay are quite interesting. Asked to state their profession or calling, the simple Hindoos have filled up the paper with an accuracy that might in vain be sought for in any other country. In Bombay there are, upon their own confession, twenty-six gamblers and swindlers, one dog poisoner, sixteen wizards, and 698 tatooers.

AN old buck which has for years been the leader of the deer herd on the Boston Common had been very domineering to the younger members of his sex. They seized the opportunity when the champion shed his horns the other afternoon to make a combined attack on him, which was carried on with great vigor until his death ensued. The superintendent and his assistants attempted to interfere, but were driven out of the inclosure by the infuriated animals, which became docile again when their enemy was disposed of.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Hartford Times writes that the boss of the situation at the white house is a mulatto messenger whom the president has brought from New York. On New Year's day, when every one else was required to pass through the parlors without stopping, the new man violated that order by seating two colored women on a lounge in the green room, and allowing them to sit there until the reception was over. The police all seem to be under his control, and he professes to have great influences with the president, and wield influence enough to remove any employes of the mansion who interfere with him.

THE Muses kiss with lips of flame,
And branded with the brand of fame,
The dreaming Boy becomes a Name.

But oh! the lilies in his breast
Are crimson with his blood's unrest,
For Passion yields him all her Best.

And he has prayed love's awesome prayer,
And felt the chrism of sunlit hair
On closed eyes and forehead bare.

And as the sea with twilight dims,
Sweet Aphrodite's dewy limbs
Gleam straight athwart his evening hymns.

Ye gods! oh, quench this heart of fire!
Apollo, crush this youthful lyre,
And Hades, swallow up Desire!
ow!

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Demand Satisfied.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The public have had enough of Blackburn and Burbridge.

A Long Time Between Trains.
Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is about time for another train robbery down in Missouri.

A Revolting Crime.
Chicago Tribune.

The crime of selling liquor to children and to drunkards is one of the most revolting character.

Public Opinion.
Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

"Public opinion is changing," says Guiteau. He is not the only stalwart who thinks so, but it is a mistake.

A Forewarning.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

We understand that Mr. Bayard is also a candidate for president. We mention it so that the other gentlemen will not be taken by surprise.

He is But a Disciple.
Chicago Tribune, rep.

In making predictions with regard to Arthur's course, however, it should be borne in mind that his entire political experience is comprised in the leadership of a faction. He is a disciple of Conkling, and Conkling never deigned to conciliate an opponent.

The Proposed New Secretary.
St. Louis Republican.

If Sargent had only the virtues claimed for him and none of the vices that are notoriously his, there would be no occasion to complain of his appointment. If he was only what his friends claim him to be and nothing more, he would make a very good secretary.

A Dig at the Deacon.
Chicago Herald.

The Deacon Snitch, of Manayunk, Pennsylvania, who was arrested for kissing a pretty girl on the public street without permission, must not be confounded with the truly good Deacon Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, out on a lark. The truly good deacon was never known to kiss a pretty girl more publicly than behind a hall door.

The Governor's Error.
New York Tribune.

Many will be disposed to dissent, however, from the governor's views about the expediency of making the session of the legislature biennial. The device of an adjournment is often resorted to for the purpose of evading the constitution and securing an annual meeting. One of two reforms ought to be adopted to check the evil of excessive legislation—there should either be fewer sessions or shorter ones.

The Model Reformer's Ways.
New York World.

A little while ago, when the star route frauds came out, Mr. Schurz's friends and followers admitted that there had been some rascality under Mr. Hayes's administration, but it was confined exclusively to Erring Brother Key's department. Then, when the arrears of pensions bills came to be discussed generally, Mr. Schurz explained that Mr. Hayes would have vetoed it, but knew his veto would be overridden, and so declined to disturb the harmony of the occasion. Now they have an opportunity to bring forth and comment upon the hidden sweetness and light of Mr. Schurz's decision in the Northern Pacific lands case. When Hayes republicans fall out honest men may have a chance of coming by their own.

The Boarding House Beat.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

There are men in this city laying pretensions to respectability who go from place to place beating the keepers systematically. There is a man employed in the office of an uptown carriage manufactory who does well, is particular about arrangements, and is one of the most shameless boarding house beats in the the city. There is a young man employed in a large dry goods house upon Fifth street, upon whom I can positively prove half a dozen games of this kind. Now, it was the intention of some people to make a contract with some paper to publish the names, but I believe that will not be done. We will probably get out a black list of our own and be generous enough to furnish it to any person asking for it.

Be in Time for Dinner.
Columbus Enquirer.

"Better late than punctual," is often a society maxim. It is often a ridiculous maxim; but then a good many other social maxims are ridiculous. For example, in London it is proper to be about half an hour late at large dinners, to be from a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes late at small formal dinners, and about ten minutes late at informal dinners. To be punctual is as unfashionable as it is of itself proper. But this custom has not taken a firm hold on society here. Affectation of English habits may sometimes induce people here to be half an hour late for dinner; but it is not usual, and altogether to be condemned. A good dinner should not be kept waiting, and no one should ever be more than ten minutes behind time.

The Equal Rights of Families.
Cincinnati Gazette.

With pain do we read in news from Washington that Ensign Hunt, son of Secretary Hunt, is relieved from special duty with his father and ordered to the United States ship Jamestown. What is to become of our government if the secretary of the navy is thus to break that vital principle of our institutions which forbids two members of the same family to be in government employ at the same time? Does not this make the family the unit of our political system, and the equal representation of each family in government benefits its foundation principle? Is not this even more vital than the equal rights of the states? Secretary Hunt has made a fearful breach in the breeching of a fundamental principle which lies at the bottom of things.

The Cider Mug Policy.
Interview with Ex President Hayes.

"We mutually agreed before my inauguration that the habits and customs of our private life should not be changed. We had never been in the habit of offering wine to our guests in our own house, and determined not to do so in the white house. During my whole term this rule was violated upon only one occasion. That was at the dinner given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, and that was Secretary Evarts's dinner, given, according to custom, at my house, and paid for by me. Mr. Evarts came to me a day or two before the dinner and said: 'Mr. President, are we going to have wine at the diplomatic dinner?' To which I simply referred to our well-known domestic policy. The secretary urged that it was his dinner, and that I ought to yield, which I did—that one time, and only that time."

Something Fresh Called For.
Philadelphia Record.

People get tired of sameness. They want something fresh. That is why the fashions change so often. If Aristides had only strolled at random about Greece and Persia, instead of staying at home so much, the Athenians would not have got so weary of him. After they made him give them a rest by banishing him for awhile they were glad to call him back. There can be little doubt of the efficacy of the Methodist itinerancy in the phenomenal development of the following of John Wesley. A Methodist congregation can abide a minister who happens to be dull because they know that they will have a new face in the pulpit in a year or two. In sects which pursue a different rule, locating their pastors for long terms, there is a disposition among the laity to browse around, as it were, and the consequence is, in this city and in every other of any considerable size, a large and growing class of religious gypsies. There would be more of them, undoubtedly, but for the restraints of ecclesiastical discipline and of a stern sense of obligation.

Corruption in New York.
Governor Cornell's Message.

The true theory of a republican form of government involves perfect integrity in the conduct of elections. The most dangerous enemy of free institutions is a corrupt ballot; and if government by the people ever proves a failure it will be more likely to proceed from this cause than any other. Citizens are justly indignant when frauds are committed, falsifying results, and, in effect, depriving them of the elective franchise.

In certain localities of the state not an election occurs without the expenditure of large sums for the purchase of votes, and not unfrequently fabulous amounts are thus expended to control local elections. Worse than this, no pains is taken to conceal these long established crimes from public view; and they are often so notorious as to become the subject of neighborhood scandal. Prosecuting officers are sadly derelict in failing to invoke the majesty of the law so wantonly and flagrantly defied under their very eyes; for none can be so blind as not to see or procure the evidence of these occurrences.

Existence Through Indifference.
New York Star.

There are certain things which exist because they are not talked about. Discuss them and they must be abolished. To assert them is to destroy them. Personal sovereignty by divine right is one of these things. It exists in Russia, because there is nobody to question it, and in interior Africa for the same good reason; but nowhere else in the world does any sensible person seriously believe in it. What the emperor of Germany claims is in theory perfectly true; but in practice it is obsolete and all parties agreed not to mention it any more until the old monarch was dead and buried. While he lived it would be a toy to amuse himself with; after he died it could be put underground with him. But the old emperor insists upon advertising his toy; he blurts out the unpleasant truth that Germany is not yet free by law. Bismarck has evidently stirred him up, for some diplomatic purpose, and the doddering old man insists upon pushing the world back a hundred years and being as thorough a despot as his ancestors.

The Prevailing Scourge.
New York Herald.

Formerly this fearful malady was the scourge of all countries. Only a few generations since it was so prevalent and fatal that one in six of the whole population of the civilized world died from it; but the great discovery was made that the human system could be protected against the ravages of this malady, and an enormous experience of the usefulness of that discovery has proved its great value and almost stamped out the disease. In those countries where vaccination has been most fully practiced small-pox is almost unknown. That societies should neglect so efficient a precaution against so loathsome and dangerous a disease can be attributed only to the fact that the protection of vaccination has been so complete that there is not enough knowledge of the horrors of small-pox left in the popular thought to stimulate men to guard themselves and their families against it. We are in a fair way to know more about it, since there is now small-pox in sixteen states, and a new impulse will necessarily be given to the use of the simple and efficient preventive.

Fearful Case of Hydrophobia.
New York Special.

A strange case of death by hydrophobia occurred Tuesday. The victim was John Baker, aged thirty-one. His death came after several hours of intense agony, during which he madly raved for water and passed into frightful convulsions when it was given to him. He was bitten some time ago by a savage, spitz which a number of boys were tormenting. It was but a slight wound in the hand, and received no attention at the time. Shortly after he was seized with violent pains. Then he was attacked with fearful spasms, and would wake up at night with frothy foam pouring from his mouth. The staff of physicians at the Presbyterian hospital diagnosed his case as hydrophobia. He was placed in an isolated ward. Here he raved like a madman. It took six men to hold him in bed. "Give me water! My throat is parched! My heart is on fire!" he would cry. When the draught was presented he writhed in agony, and then became insensible. His eyes would become fixed, blood-tinted froth oozed from his lips, he gnashed his teeth, and kept an incessant movement of the jaws. At 9 o'clock he expired in fearful agony.

Let the Women Vote.
Nashville Banner.

It may be that by investing the women with suffrage, we could escape many of the evils of the ballot-box in various places. We would be certain of a pure administration of local affairs, for whatever may be said of the absurdity of women officeholders, they have, where tried by appointment, far surpassed, as a rule, the male sex in honesty and purity of motives. We have seen no evils in allowing women to vote, as they do in corporations where the owners of property are invested with the right of suffrage, nor have we heard of any bad results of their voting in the territory of Wyoming. Some men would most naturally oppose this right, because they would know some of their rights to abuse women in a hundred ways, might be interrupted. When local option prevailed on the subject of temperance, it is easy to foretell what would be the result of an election on that subject, for of all the poor sufferers from drunkenness all pale into insignificance beside the wife of a drunkard. She may never taste the bowl herself, but she has all the enormities of cruelty, hunger and poverty to suffer. It is very certain that with woman suffrage we would have less thieving, for all the instincts of woman are pure and holy, and it is only by contact with perfidious males she loses her heaven-born instincts. We have not looked into the subject sufficiently to declare we would positively favor the opening of the polls to women, but we do say the matter ought to be considered freely, and if the women themselves want to vote, in heaven's name let them do it.

THE LAW.

The tide of love swells in me with such force
If sweeps away all hate and all distrust,
As eddying straws and particles of dust
Are lost by some swift river in its course.

So much I love my friends, my life, my art,
Each shadow flies—the light dispels the gloom;
Love is so fair I find I have no room
For anything less worthy in my heart.

Love is a gem which we can cultivate
To grace and perfume sweeter than the rose;
Or leave neglected, while our heart-soil grows
Rank with that vile and poison-thistle—hate.

Love is a joyous thrush, that we can teach
To sing sweet, lute-like songs which all may hear;
Or we can silence him, and tune the ear
To caw of crows, or to the vulture's screech.

Love is a feast, and, if the guests divide
With all who pass, tho' thousands swell the van,
There shall be food and drink for every man—
The loaves and fishes will be multiplied.

Love is the guide. I look to heights above,
So beautiful, so very far away;
Yes, I shall tread their sunlit peaks some day—
Since close in mine I hold the hand I love.

Love is the law. But yield to its control,
And thou shalt find all things work for the best;
And, in the calm still heavens of thy breast,
That God Himself sits talking with thy soul.

ELLA WHEELER.

The Week's Rain.
NASHVILLE, January 13.—It has been raining for the past week, and Cumberland river is rising rapidly, with a rise of five feet within the last twenty-four hours. Back water has driven two hundred families from their houses. A hundred acres of ground within the city are under water, and mills and factories have been compelled to close. It is still raining, and more damage is expected.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Share speculation opened at an advance from yesterday's closing quotations of ⅛ to ¼ per cent for Michigan Central. In the early dealings the market recorded an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent Denver and Rio Grande and Richmond and Alleghany being the most prominent. Subsequently the general market reacted ⅛ to ¾ per cent, while Richmond and Alleghany sold down 1⅝ per cent to 33⅞. The market again advanced ½ to 1⅛ per cent, Denver and Rio Grande, Erie Preferred, New York Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western being the most conspicuous in the upward movement. Richmond and Danville, sold up 3½ per cent from the opening to 186¾. About noon the market declined ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent, the latter for Denver and Rio Grande; but between the first and second boards recovered 1 per cent. In the late dealings the market fell off ⅛ to ¾ per cent, the later for Denver and Rio Grande, but subsequently recorded on advance of ½ to 1¾ per cent, in which Richmond and Danville, Wabash Preferred and Western Union were most prominent. Speculation during the afternoon was very active and the market closed strong. Transactions aggregated 595,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	108	Manhattan Ele	49½
Georgia 7s mortg'e	108¼	Metropolitan Ele	88
Georgia do gold	116	Michigan Central	88⅝
Louisiana consols	67⅞	Mobile & Ohio	33¾
North Carolina old	30	N Jersey Central	94⅛
North Carolina new	20	Norfolk & W'n Pre	57⅞
Funding	11	N. Y. Elevated	106
Special tax	8	Ohio & Miss	37⅝
Tennessee 6s	75	Preferred	190
Tennessee new	74	Pacific Mail	42½
Virginia 6s	34	Panama	190
Consolidated	64¼	Quicksilver	14¼
Deferred	17	Preferred	61½
Adams Express	148	Reading	64⅞
American Mer. Ex	92½	St L & San Fran	41
Chesap'ke & Ohio	25	do Preferred	59
Chicago & Alton	133¼	do first Preferred	105
C., St. L. & N. O	81	St. Paul	109⅝
Consolidated Coal	36	Preferred	121½
Delaware & Lack	125⅝	Texas Pacific	49⅝
Fort Wayne	134	Union Pacific	118⅝
Hannibal & St Joe	96½	United States	76½
Harlem	†205	Wells & Fargo	128
Houston & Texas	85	N., C. & St. L	85½
Chicago & N.W	127	N.Y. Central	124⅝
do Preferred	140	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	137
Erie	42⅝	Rich. & Alleghany	36
Illinois Central	132½	Rich. & Dan	187
Lake Shore	114⅝	Rock Island	124¼
L. & N	98¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac	37½
Memphis & Char'n	72½	do Preferred	70
		Western Union	79¼

*Offered. †Bid.

ON TO FLORIDA.

AN ATLANTA PARTY IN QUEST OF ADVENTURE.

The Preparations For a Hostile Meeting With Florida Game.—The Anticipations of the Ladies—A Glance Around the Coach.—Characters that Compose a Life.

ON THE TRAIN, January 11, 1882.—[Special correspondence.]—I'm afraid there is a barbaric impulse in the gentlest of human kind.

Else why is it that staid and respectable folks leave comfortable homes and hearthstones about which all the felicities are clustered, and brave the discomforts of the swamps or the wilderness merely for fun. Why is it that mild mannered men take pleasure in arming themselves with guns or fishing rods that they may sprinkle bird's blood over the face of the earth, or divide peaceful waters with protesting trout?

Here we are off for a Florida trip—a party of people reasonably well housed at home—off for the ultimate American tropics—journeying towards swamps where the mosquito never dies and the alligator bellows to his echo. The ladies are inspired with certain idyllic dreams of wandering arm-in-arm with their husbands through green groves, or shaking pineapples from burdened shrubs and plucking oranges from willing boughs, while the sunshine falls on a turf of violets, and the balm of the banana hangs in the air. The men are cheered with the prospect of ducks that circle in swarms above pendant boats, set in a field of lily pods, under which trout wait open-mouthed for flies, or fields brown with stubble and dotted with dogs petrified to a point.

Nothing further need be said of the ladies than to remark that palm trees are already lifted above their horizon and the bloom of the magnolia already softens the skies that lie beyond. But I cannot forbear noting the fine vigor with which the sportsmen are preparing for their work. I should be an unfaithful scribe if I failed to depict Ben Hill, as, up to his throat in rubber boots, and clad in corduroy duck, he walks up and down the sleeper with the impatience of one who would be afield with the game, or Frank Rice, as, with a liver-colored pointer by his side, he sweeps the passing landscape with his shot-gun leveled through the window, or adjusts to his broad shoulders the dip-net with which he declares he will catch some oranges if he cannot kill any birds. As for myself, I do not see why I should not bag considerable game. My preparations have been ample. I have a gun with which birds have been killed. I have a hunting vest exactly similar to one that Willie Venable wore through a very successful season, and a coat that could hardly be told from Captain Gay's. My hunting pants are borrowed from a redoubtable hunter, and my cartridges were loaded by the same man who loads Judge Hillyer's. With these accessories I have little fear of the result. Our party is perfectly equipped, Frank Rice having even brought along a hunting knife with which he fought Indians in the early days of Atlanta, and which he now carries on his person against a possible hand to hand engagement with a bear.

Already we have swept out of the merky atmosphere that overlaps Atlanta into sunshine. The muddy streets are replaced by brown slopes and [illegible] full of rustling leaves.

And on we go to Florida. Our little party with its high hopes and its gayety, traveling against the future and building against the morrow, is but a type of all enterprise—one pilgrimage of thousands—with the humblest and the proudest, with small affairs and great ones, with the army marching against a king or a beggar seeking alms in a new field—with any and all of the sons of earth, it is the same venture and the same chance. It is God's mercy that he lights the heart with hope, even while the seeds of failure have taken root in the future, and disappointment is veiled by but a day. In the meantime the ladies and the children of our party have set their faces resolutely to the sunshine. Ben Hill has girded his boots yet more tightly about his loins and let out another reef of corduroy. Frank Rices gray eyes closely follow the barrel of his gun as it menaces every hamlet on the wayside, and the writer reads over once again the guarantee that his cartridges are compounded by the same receipt that makes Judge Hillyer's so deadly.

The train on which we are riding is filled with consumptives seeking a new lease of life in the tropics. They are in all the cars and traveling under all conditions. In the second-rate cars you see here and there an invalid too poor to afford a sleeper, crowded and hemmed in, his pale face made still paler, and his weak lungs irritated constantly as he breathes the heavy air, made foul with smoke and dirt. He is traveling alone—tottering about the car and waiting on himself—shouldered this way and that—getting little sympathy or kindness, reeling at last into the worst corner of the car because he is too weak to contend for the best one. In the sleepers you see the rich invalid, reclining upon soft pillows, surrounded by friends who minister to every want and answer every wish before it is spoken—wealth, hastening to console where it cannot relieve and brighten the approaches to a death it cannot avert.

There are all sorts of parties on the train. Here is a worn, weary looking wife, with love in her patient eyes, ministering to her husband, whose hectic flush tells too plainly that her labors are nearly ended. There a father, with a brood of children, are gathered about a dying mother, whose sweet smile and loving words, even impending death cannot still or subdue. Yonder is a father and mother watching a son, and reading in each other's anxious looks the truth that either is afraid to speak. An interesting pair is a father, on whose life this dread disease has fastened itself, traveling alone with his boy—a chubby youngster of ten years, surrendered possibly by a mother to watch over a life that is precious to her, but that she cannot follow. Right across the car from me is one of the most touching figures in the car. A young woman of perhaps thirty years—with plain, resolute face—alone. She wears that indescribable air of reserve and sadness that invests all women who have lived their lives apart. She is dressed plainly and her well worn habit tells of privation and struggle. She is probably a teacher, who, walking to and from her work in some bleak New England village, thinly clad and illy protected, the winds and storms of winter whipped into her slender form the seeds of disease. She has remained at her post too long—so long that death has already set its seal on her cheeks, and looks gaunt and inexorable out of her great clear eyes. It was probably poverty that kept her there—probably the demands of a mother or a sister upon her small resources pinched them so that they pinned her to her martyrdom. And now at last, on the savings of many years, the price of her life, she comes to find balm and healing in the south. There is despair in her face, but there is no trouble there. Her great eyes are cloudless—her thin lips are peacefully closed—her brow is calm, and there is gentle resignation in every feature. Perhaps she looks with little regret to the end of a life that has been hard and laborious and lonely, and feels that God will give her at last the rest and peace so long denied her. Just beyond her there is a strong man, chafing uneasily in the thrall of disease. His face is knotted with suffering and dread. His wealth, his strength, his resources—none of these give him the peace and content that has come to this frail and slender girl. Truly, there is no power like the consciousness of a life well spent, a duty fully performed, a mission accomplished, a martyrdom endured. To the girl across the way, death is but a falling asleep—a sweet, dreamless rest after a long and wearying work.

Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy rode down with our party to Savannah. He says that there is still some doubt as to whether or not the dominant party in the Central railroad will be able to carry out their policy as indicated at the last meeting, and I presume he is not going there for the purpose of clearing up the doubt.

Mr. Phinizy approached Frank Rice and said that he would be glad to take stock in the new factory proposed in the exposition buildings. He said: "It is a very promising enterprise, and I should like to be interested. I would take $10,000 worth of the stock, and, if bonds are put on, as many of the bonds as would be desired. The two secrets of success in manufacturing are economy in the buildings and plenty of cash to start with, and to run on. The first you have in the exposition buildings: You have there buildings for $25,000 that ordinarily cost $300,000. I mean that to accommodate as many spindles as the main building will take, usually takes a quarter of a million for buildings."

"The gentlemen associated with you are strong enough to raise all the money needed. With everything paid for and a commercial capital, no legitimate manufacturing enterprise in Georgia will fail to pay. Mr. McCoy, of Augusta, started on this plan, and when he had run three months he paid 2½ per cent dividend. That's the beauty of having cash to start with. You make money from the start."

Mr. Rice will probably be able to get for Mr. Phinizy the interest he desires.

By the way Mr. Phinizy tells me that he heard from good authority that John H. Inman had bought the Harlee property at Augusta, and would put up a cotton factory to cost $500,000. I had not heard this before, but I am not surprised at it. I know that Mr. Inman has been interested in the subject of cotton manufacturing in Augusta for some time and has been quietly investigating it. An investigation could bring only one answer, and that answer, it appears, Mr. Inman has made.

It will be remembered that I predicted about a year ago that this gentleman would take a prominent part in the development of the south. Since then he has bought the Sewanee coal, iron and railroad property, involving about $3,000,000. He has arranged for a heavy enlargement of this property, and the building of a duplicate at Cowan of the company's furnace, the finest in the United States, now in operation there. He has bought an immense iron property near Gadsden, Alabama, said to be worth over a hundred thousand dollars. Last week he bought for the company that owns the Sewanee property, the South Pittsburg property. South Pittsburg is a thriving town, settled by English capital, and among the largest iron works in the south. Its incorporation by the Tennessee coal, iron and railroad company makes the latter one of the very largest iron and coal properties in the south—much the largest in all the southern states. And now it is said Mr. Inman has put an odd half-a-million in a cotton factory at Augusta. Besides the enormous investments noted above, either of which would take all the energies of most men, he has dipped into scores of enterprises, taking from $5,000 to $50,000, in which his name is not known.

As I said, then, he is destined to become one of the most tremendous influences at work in the great industrial development of the south. He is just getting fairly started. H. W. G.

OUR IRON BELT.

Where the Producer Ends and the Manufacturer Begins.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—A prominent operator in iron who has just returned from Nashville, Tenn., says that transactions recently closed and those now under consideration point to the consolidation of the great iron producing interests of the south into a few hands. The sale of the Southern states coal, iron and land company (limited) to the Tennessee coal, iron and railroad company makes the [illegible], with $5,000,000 capital, the owner of three blast furnaces, already built, sixty thousand acres of mineral land, including the Tracy City coal mines and coal ovens, saw mills, car shops, foundries, fire brick and baryta works. The Southern states works located at South Pittsburg, Tenn., were built by a syndicate of English capitalists, who have expended over a million and a half of dollars improving the property. The change in ownership put a syndicate of American capitalists in control, the leading members of which are N. Baxter, A. M. Shock and Cherry, O'Connor & Co., of Nashville; John Inman, of New York, and leading officials of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Besides the three furnaces already built, another will be constructed increasing the producing capacity of the combination to over one hundred thousand tons annually.

Another great consolidation of iron interests is nearly effected at Birmingham, Ala. This will unite the Alice and the Eureka furnaces, now in operation; the great Sloss furnaces, now being built, and two more to be constructed. The capital of the company will be $10,000,000. The leading movers in the scheme are Debard Elehen, who recently sold the Pratt mines to New York capitalists for $1,000,000; the Hilmans and Colonel Sloss. This would practically consolidate all the iron producing interests of central Alabama, except the charcoal furnaces. The six furnaces together would have a capacity of 150,000 tons annually.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

In Which the Finest Structures in Galveston are Swept Away.

GALVESTON, January 13.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, fire broke out in the cotton rooms of W. S. Moody & Co., at the northwest corner of Strand and Twenty-second streets. The building was occupied by the supreme court rooms on the upper floor, Moody & Jemison, Grace & Co., J. P. Kindred and others on the second floor, and C. M. Pearce & Co., wholesale grocers, on the ground floor. The flames spread rapidly, and at three p.m. the large wholesale dry goods establishment of Greenleave, Bock & Co., was wrapped in flames. The fire crossed the street to the wholesale hardware establishment of E. S. Wood & Son, and everything indicated a repetition of the fire of 1875. Moody & Jemison's building is valued at $120,000. Greenleave, Bock & Co. are reported to be insured for $40,000, and M. Pearce & Co. for the same amount. The county library valued at $25,000 is a total loss. The supreme and appellate court room is a total loss. About one-third of the records were luckily not in the rooms at the time of the breaking out of the fire and they are safe. The fire at 3:30 p. m. was virtually under control. Brown & Co.'s establishment was saved. The fire in Asterman's building was extinguished with but slight loss. Moody & Jemison's building and two large buildings adjoining were burned to the ground.

THE COTTON CROP.

Report of the National Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—The statement of the national cotton exchange for four months, ending December 31st, issued to day, shows receipts at the delivery ports of 3,246,814 bales, deficit, compared with the same time last year, 200,295 bales; overland by rail routes to mills direct, 309,078 bales, against 257,580 last year. The northern spinners have taken this season 1,013,918 bales, or an increase over last season of 174,901 bales. Exports to foreign ports show a decrease of 325,598 bales to Great Britain, 82,788 to France, 74,198 to the continent, and 4,133 to channel ports. Canada has taken over last 19,770 against 12,109 last year.

The amount of the crop of 1881-82 that has appeared in sight at the delivery ports and overland points of crossing is 3,583,684 bales or 152,871 less than last year. The most important feature of the statement is the addition of 103,297 bales to Virginia. The movement for the months over and above the aggregate returned to local exchanges through their regular daily telegraph report. The error was occasioned by the omission of shipments via West Point, Va.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord's Purchase.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Mrs. Annette W. W. Hicks-Lord has paid Henry Lawrence $70,000 for the residence on the south side of West Fourteenth street, two hundred feet from Fifth avenue, in which she lived in seclusion with Mr. Lord until his death.

THE OILY D'OYLY CARTE.

What the Boss of the Travelling Esthetics Has to Say

New York Tribune.

NEW YORK, January 13.—R. D'Oyly Carte was one of the passengers by the steamship Servia, which arrived Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Carte said that he had a very fair voyage with the exception of four or five days in which the steamship encountered head winds and high seas. Mr. Carte came alone.

"What do you think of Mr. Wilde's success?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Mr. Carte, "I know nothing about it, save what I've seen here in the papers. I thought he would make a stir. He's a clever young man and has lots to say to the people. Yes, I thought he'd be successful. He's an esthete—but, come to think of it, I believe he doesn't like that word—he's an art critic; that's better, you know. I don't consider it anything out of the way my bringing Wilde over here. 'Patience' is only a good natured satire."

"Do you intend travelling with Mr. Wilde?"

"In view of his success I think I shall take him around the country. He's to have a reception in Philadelphia on Monday and lectures on Tuesday. He's going to Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. He will probably be here two or three months. He wants to see the country."

"What about Mr. Wilde's new play?"

"Nothing has been done yet in regard to it. It has never been produced. It was rehearsed at the Adelphi theater in London, but was stopped—that is, by the managers; they came to the conclusion that they daren't put it before the public."

"It is said that you have it in mind to build a permanent theater here; is that true?"

"That's simply rumor."

"When do you expect to produce 'Claude Duval'?"

"Oh, I'm in no hurry about that. 'Patience' holds on pretty well, and I shall not interrupt it."

"Are any new operas being written and composed for you?"

"Yes, Gilbert and Sullivan are at work on one now for me. I don't expect to produce it in London until next fall. 'Patience' is having an immense run there. Sullivan is wintering in Cairo, Egypt. He's there for his health and to amuse himself, but is working on the new opera."

"What will be the title of the new opera?"

"That I can't tell you; we haven't got so far as that. It's an entirely new subject."

"Have you made any engagement with Mrs. Langtry?"

"Well, I've made a proposition to her and that's as far as we've got. But if she comes to this country she will, no doubt, come under my management. She's been very successful. I saw her first appearance, and she was very graceful. Naturally, being a debutante, you would expect her to be embarrassed, but she was very graceful. I don't mean to say she's a great actress; but she will be."

"Do you expect to stay here in New York some time?"

"No; I haven't had a holiday for five years. I'm going to take one now. I didn't come here for business."

"'Patience' has been a great success, has it not?"

"Yes; we are playing in London to $9,000 houses every week, and it's been running since September 22. I've got fifteen companies playing now in Europe, America and Australia—including, of course, Oscar Wilde and Archibald Forbes."

"Why don't you have Oscar Wilde give readings of his poems?"

"Well, I don't know why it wouldn't be a very good scheme, you know I shall, probably, suggest it to him. I haven't seen him yet."

A SINGER SINGED.

A Fiery Stage Manager and an Angry Singer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 13.—At Macauley's theater, just after the curtain went down on the matinee, last evening, there was quite a scene between Arthur Tams, the stage manager for the Abbott opera company, and Miss Louise Diebner, a chorus singer. The scene was vividly re-enacted a few minutes later, when the young lady appeared in the clerk's room of the city clerk and asked for a warrant against the man for assault and battery. Her statement was that just after the matinee the stage manager said to her sharpely that she had not sung her part thoroughly.

"You are a liar!" exclaimed Miss Diebner in tragic tones, or, at least, that was the character of the expression as repeated to the clerk.

"Repeat that," demanded the stage manager.

"You're a liar!" repeated the charming Louise, with equal vehemence.

"He then slapped me on the face. It still burns; look here, I guess you can see that it is still red," and as Miss Diebner turned a pretty dimpled cheek suffused with a redness of warm blood which the blow had produced the young clerk said 'twas a pity.

"I looked at him for a moment," continued the indignant young chorus singer, "considering whether I should take him into my hands and wool him, or seek redress elsewhere. He is not bigger than a jumping-jack, and I know I could handle him."

She stopped the process once to get the advice of the clerk as to whether she had not still better take the affair into her hands and bounce the man, but the clerk informed her that such an action might get her into the hands of the law.

THE ST. PAUL TRAGEDY.

Frazier Exonerates Mrs. Walton from Complicity in the Crime.

GREENSBURG, January 13.—The would-be murderer, Frazier, was taken to St. Paul to-day by Constable Baker, to testify on the preliminary hearing of Garrett, but a hearing was not had, as Garrett was not in a condition to attend. Frazier was brought back here to jail, and he was heartily glad when safe within the walls again, as many quiet events indicated a possible lynching of the black wretch. He now says that Mrs. Walton never said a word to him about committing the deed, but that he had carried many letters between her and Garrett. It is now thought that Garrett's injuries are not so serious as reported, and that he is shamming. At the time of the latest report, Walton was thought to be sinking, and his life was despaired of. Vigorous measures will be taken both by the prosecution and defense when the cause comes into the courts.

There is considerable excitement and some threats of lynching both Garrett and the negro. A troupe of colored singers was advertised to give a concert here to-night, but owing to the hostile feeling toward the colored race they have concluded to withdraw the announcement.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The Heaviest Week in Twelve Months.

NEW YORK, January 13.—R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, report the failures throughout the country for the past seven days to be 208, the largest number in any week for more than twelve months. The reason for the increase probably is that large numbers of persons insolvent towards the end of 1881, for various reasons, have contrived to hold over until after the opening of the new year and are now trying to compromise and settle up before spring. This seems to be particularly the case in the southern states, where the failures foot up to 74; in the western states there were 50, in the middle 40, in the eastern 22, Pacific coast 7, and in New York city 15. No failure of any particular significance has occurred in New York during the week.

A Fatal Accident.

RICHMOND, Va., January 13.—A premature blast occurred to-day near the Deep Run coal pits, about ten miles from Richmond on a branch road of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad by which Edwin Harris, colored, was instantly killed and another negro had his face horribly crushed by flying rock.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOVEMBER 1881.

James Jackson, Chief Justice, Martin J. Crawford and Alexander M. Speer, Associate Justices—Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Decisions Rendered November 22, 1881.

Jones et al. vs. Crawley et al. Injunction, from Pike. Wills. Estates. Levy and sale. Equity.

Jackson, C. J.—1. A will contained the following item: "I give and bequeath the whole of my estate, both real and personal, not disposed of above, to my three sons, (naming them) and my daughters, (naming them) to be equally divided among them, i. e., the proceeds of all my property, none of which is to be sold except what personal property may be on hand at my death, and which cannot be equally distributed; and should any of my children die, leaving no heirs, I desire that their pro rata share be equally divided amongst my living children and the grandchildren of any of my children that may be dead; and I desire that all of my real estate shall descend to my grandchildren after the death of my own children, and that no part of my estate shall ever be subject to pay the debts of any of my daughter's husbands:"

Held, that such item created a life estate in the children with remainder to the grandchildren of the testator.

2. Where a levy has been made on realty as belonging to a defendant in fi fa, who is in fact a life tenant, though, on proper case made, injunction may issue to restrain the sale of the remainder, yet the sale will not be thefore wholly enjoined, but the life estate may be sold.

3. Where persons other than the defendant in fi fa seek to enjoin a sheriff's sale, on the ground that they have tendered a claim affidavit and bond which the sheriff refused to receive, it should appear that such claim papers were in proper form and the security sufficient, and that the sheriff refused to receive them without good cause.

Judgment reversed.

J. H. Walker, for plaintiffs in error.

W. S. Whitaker, for defendants.

Clark vs. State. Manslaughter. from Gordon. New trial. Criminal law. Charge of court.

Jackson, C. J.—1. The evidence in this case was amply sufficient to warrant the verdict.

2. The charge of the court covered the substantial issues in the case, and in the absence of any request to charge, the defendant cannot complain that his theory of the case was not fully given.

Judgment affirmed.

Speer, J., dissented on the last point.

J. A. W. Johnson; W. R. Rankin; Joseph McConnell; T. C. Milner; James Gray, by R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff, in error.

J. W. Harris, solicitor general, by R. B. Trippe, for the state.

Stansell & Wofford vs. Hays & Co. Appeal, from Bartow. Justice Courts. Service. Jurisdiction.

Crawford, J.—Since the adoption of the constitution of 1877 the times appointed for holding justice courts are regular, legal courts to which parties may be summoned, and at which they may appear and plead. They do not depend, as formerly, for jurisdiction upon fixing a day by the summons and service at a legal distance ahead; and appearance and pleading at a justice court will now waive irregularities.

Judgment reversed.

Stansell & Wofford; R. J. McCamy, for plaintiffs in error.

J. M. Neal, by brief, for defendant.

Johnson, et al. vs. Holliday, administrator, et al. Refusal of injunction, from Fulton. Equity. Administrators and executors. Res adjudicata.

Crawford, J.—Equity will never take the administration of an estate out of the hands of an administrator and the court of ordinary, except where it is absolutely necessary to preserve the estate or protect the rights of parties where they would be otherwise endangered; especially not at the instance of heirs as against creditors.

(a.) Where an administrator has been appointed, and after due notice an order to sell realty of the estate has been granted, injunction will not be issued to stop the sale at the instance of the heirs, on the ground that they prefer a division in kind, and that the only debt claimed against the estate (except a small account which they propose to pay) is not legal, there being no allegation of insolvency, fraud or collusion.

Judgment affirmed.

McCay & Abbott, for plaintiffs in error.

A. B. & H. L. Culberson, for defendants.

Thomas vs. State. Murder, from Bartow. Criminal Law. Charge of Court. New Trial.

Crawford, J.—Where the charge in a criminal case is so obscure or confused as not to enlighten the jury on the law of the case, a new trial will result.

W. T. Wofford; R. J. Mc. Camy; J. M. Neal; Graham & Foute, for plaintiff in error.

Clifford Anderson, attorney general; J. W. Harris, solicitor general, by R. B. Trippe, for the state.

Augusta and Summerville Railroad vs. Dorsey. Case, from Richmond. Amendments. Abatement. Actions. Evidence. Witness. Damages. Negligence. Practice in superior court. Charge of court. Verdict. Attorneys.

Crawford, J.—1. A suit against a railroad company for damages resulting from the careless and negligent running of its engine may be amended by setting out negligence in not discovering and remedying defects in the machinery of the engine, which by the use of ordinary care and diligence could have been discovered and remedied so as to prevent the accident. Such amendment does not add a new cause of action.

2. That since the commencement of the pending suit the same plaintiff has brought suit for the same cause of action against another defendant is not good ground for a plea in abatement nor for compelling the plaintiff to elect which action he will pursue.

3. The plaintiff being an expert engineer and one question being whether he had been negligent at the time of the accident which was the basis of the suit, it was competent to prove by him what were his duties.

4. He could also testify to the fact that he had complied with all the instructions given him.

5, 6. A model or drawing may be made by a party to a suit to illustrate any article of machinery involved in the issue on trial without notice to the opposite party. Whether such model or drawing is properly proved to be such is another question, and one not made here.

7. One question in a case being whether an engine could be stopped under certain circumstances, an expert who testified on that subject could give his reasons for what he stated, and for that purpose by way of illustration state what he had known to be done under even more difficult circumstances.

8. The question being as to the duties and diligence of a particular employe, testimony that employes are generally required to work with dispatch is not admissible.

9. A conductor in authority over an engineer may testify as to the duties of the latter.

10. If specific instructions are given to an employe, they will control him; but if none are given, he will be governed by the general duties of his position. Where the testimony as to the existence of specific instructions was conflicting, the general duties of the position could be proved, as bearing on the case in the event the jury believed no specific instructions existed.

11. Where the opinion of an expert is admissible without giving any reason, the opinion of one not an expert is admissible with his reasons therefor.

(a.) The existence of negligence being a vital issue in a case, the exclusion of competent testimony in respect thereto is a substantial error, and not a mere technical one.

12. In a suit by an employe of a railroad against his master for damages alleged to have resulted from the negligence of a co-employe, the latter is competent to prove that he was not at fault, under proper questions for that purpose.

13. Facts cannot be proved by a witness who states them on hearsay.

14. After amending his action, it is immaterial to prove why the plaintiff did not originally set out his cause of action in the shape put upon it by the amendment.

(a.) If this could be done, his statements to his counsel are not admissible for that purpose, he being himself a competent witness.

15. After all the testimony has been closed, to reopen it for further direct testimony is a matter resting in the sound discretion of the court, and unless abused, it will not be controlled.

16. The requests to charge in this case were substantially covered by the charge as given.

17. In a case involving vindictive damages this court would set aside a verdict if it had reason to suspect that such verdict was the result of bias in favor of one class of suitors or prejudice against another class.

18. Persuasive oratory is among the legitimate weapons of the lawyer, and that juries are affected by it is no ground for granting a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

Frank H. Miller; J. Ganahl, for plaintiff in error.

J. C. C. Black; F. T. Lockhart; W. K. Miller, for defendant.

[The remaining decisions are unavoidably crowded out of this issue. They will appear in a few days, and in a very short time the publication of head-notes will be brought up to date.]

Mexican National Railway.

GALVESTON, January 13.—The track of the Mexican National railway is now completed to a point twenty-five miles west of Laredo. An excursion train went out on the 10th from Laredo to the end of the track. The excursionists numbered two hundred, including the mayor and several prominent officials of the road. At the present rate of track laying the road will reach Lampasas some time in April. Preparations for freight traffic is being made.

Railroad Accident.

RICHMOND, Va., January 13.—Information was received here to-night of a collision on the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, at or near Lorraine, by which two or more men were killed and a considerable wreckage of cars, etc. No details have as yet been obtained.

OBITUARY.

BRANDEN—Died, on the morning of the 13th instant, 9 a.m., at the residence of Colonel John Thomas, No. 11 West Peters street. Mrs. Sue E. Branden, formerly of Jonesboro, E. Tennessee. She will be carried to Dalton for interment. Train carrying remains will leave at 8 o'clock a.m., 14th instant.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER

DARBY'S

PROPHYLATIC FLUID

SCARLET FEVER CURED

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

CONTAGION destroyed. SICK ROOMS purified and made pleasant. FEVERED AND SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water. CATARRH relieved and cured. ERYSIPELAS cured. BURNS relieved instantly. SCARS prevented. ULCERS purified and healed. DYSENTERY CURED. WOUNDS healed rapidly. Removes all unpleasant odors. TETTER dried up. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. For SORE THROAT it is a sure cure.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED

In fact it is the Great Disinfectant and Purifier

PREPARED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS

aug30—dly tues thur sat&wly top col n r m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL, COAL.

I AM OFFERING HARD COAL—THE FREE-burning White Ash Egg—from Pennsylvania mines, at $8 50 per ton in car load lots, delivered in Atlanta. Send your orders at once to

JESSE WILDER,

jan14 d1w Brunswick, Ga.

NOTICE.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION,
OFFICE DIRECTOR GENERAL,
48 Marietta Street.

ALL PERSONS HAVING BILLS AGAINST THE Exposition, which have not been presented for payment, will please present the same to this office prior to the meeting of the Audit Committee, January 18th.

H. J. KIMBALL,
jan14—d3t Director General.

WASHINGTON STREET LOTS.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC OUTCRY ON THE premises, at 2 p. m. Wednesday, 1st March, 1882,

THIRTEEN CHOICE LOTS,

six on the west and seven on the east side of Washington street, between Clarke and Fulton streets. Washington street is one of the most fashionable avenues of the city, and these lots are the only vacant property on it within easy access of the street cars. Elegant residences adjoin this property and several expensive mansions will be erected on this street in close proximity, this spring. Offers before sale day will be entertained. Title perfect. Terms, half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with 8 per cent. interest.

R. H. KNAPP,
Real Estate Agent, 10 East Alabama street.
425jan8 td 5th p

CATARRH Bronchitis, Asthma, and Deafness cured at your home. Great improvements made in past three years, and wonderful cures after others failed. Bad cases wanted. NO FEE TREATMENT sent on trial. Send for circulars. Advice FREE. J. PRICE MILLER, M. D., 915 Arch St., Philada., Pa. aug6—dly sat tues thur &wly

FRIERSON & LEAK.....AUCTIONEERS.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE SUPERior court of Fulton county, granted December 14, 1881, we, the undersigned commissioners, will sell at public auction at the court house door in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 84, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the northwest side of Bradberry street, and extending back same width one hundred and twelve (112) feet, bounded on the northeast by G. W. Stewart et al. and on the southwest by a lot owned formerly by Lanier, now by James Parillo, and being the second lot south of Hayne street, with the 4-room dwelling (No. 42) and other improvements thereon. Titles perfect. Terms cash. Sold for partition.

T. A. FRIERSON,
H. F. LEAK,
W. R. PHILLIPS, Sr.
W. R. PHILLIPS, Jr.
W. A. WILSON,
Commissioners.
449 jan8 d1aw1w

New Peachtree Street Store, No. 108.

I AM NOW RECEIVING A NEW SELECT STOCK of Fancy Family Groceries at the above number, which I offer to my customers at the lowest prices. Your orders respectfully solicited.

J. D. CLEATON,
108 Peachtree.
oct16 d3m 21aw3t sun thur

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7th, 1882.—John T. Hall has applied for letters of guardianship of the property, in said county, of Clark M., Jr., Minnie, James P., Mary, Henry, Willie, Eugene, Essie and Bessie Beggerly, minor children of Clark M. Beggerly, Sr. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said letters will be granted as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
388 jan8 law1w Ordinary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 13 and 14. GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE.

The original and only

NICK ROBERTS' NEW

HUMPTY-DUMPTY

AND

EUROPEAN SPECIALTY TROUPE!

The largest, best, and most complete company ever organized, under the personal direction of

Mr. N. D. ROBERTS.....Proprietor and Manager.

3 THREE CLOWNS. 3

THE GRAND GRIMALDI!

THE ONLY DROMIO!

THE COMICAL PEDRO!

Prices as usual. Reserved seats for sale without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. 383jan8 6t

ONE NIGHT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1882,

McDonough and Fulford's Combination, with

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE,

ANNIE PIXLEY,

In the Ever Popular Play, Entitled

M'LISS,

CHILD OF THE SIERRAS.

MISS PIXLEY will introduce her varied selections of Songs, Duets and Medleys.

Prices as usual; reserved seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music and Book Store. jan13 d4t

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

Wednesday and Thursday, January 18th and 19th.

First visit to the south of the original and only

VOKES FAMILY,

Victoria, Jessie, Bessie, Fred and Fawdon,

Supported by a Comedy company of rare excellence in their original, musical, saltorial, operatic, tragical, comical extravaganza, entitled

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Preceded by a laughable Comedy in which the Vokes Company will appear.

THURSDAY NIGHT, LAST APPEARANCE, The Vokes in two pieces,

Belles of the Kitchen and Cousin Joe.

Seats on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store, Monday, the 16th. jan13 6t

Y. M. L. COURSE

OF 1882.

Monday Evening, Jan. 16, 1882

ENGAGEMENT OF

MISS MARIE BOWEN!

HUMOROUS, DIALECT,

AND

DRAMATIC RECITATIONIST,

Assisted by the best Atlanta musical talent.

General admission.....50 cents.

Reserved seats 25 cts. extra, to be had at Phillips & Crews music and book store. 421 jan8tf.

MR. HENRY E. ABBEY RESPECTFULLY announces the first appearance in Atlanta of

M'ME ADELINA PATTI

—IN A—

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, January 25.

SUPPORTED BY

SIG. ERNESTO NICOLINI.

PART I.

A Brilliant Concert Programme, in which

M'ME ADELINA PATTI

And all the Artists of the Company will appear.

PART II.

One Act in Costume and with Scenery from

GRAND OPERA.

And Grand Orchestra and Chorus complete, under direction of

SIG. D'AURIA.

Programme hereafter announced.

Prices—General Admission, $2.00; reserved seats, $3.00 extra.

Sale of seats will commence on Monday, January 16th, at Opera House, at 10 a.m. jan12 d1f



Saturday Matinee As usual,

From 2½ to 5 p. m.

SKATING

Every Afternoon from 2½ to 5 and night 7½ to 10

LEARN NOW

while such an opportunity is before you. 'Tis pleasant exercise and past-time. jan14—d1f

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y. 10—d1y sat tues thur &wkly

ROME RAILROAD CO. OF GEORGIA

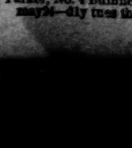
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,

ROME, GA., January 5, 1882.

Change in Schedule,

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882, the trains over Rome Railroad will connect at Kingston with trains leaving Atlanta at 5:10 a.m. and 2:50 p.m., arriving in Rome at 9:05 a.m. and 6:50 p.m.

JAS. A. SMITH,
jan5 d1w General Passenger Agent.



KNOW THYSELF

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "the Science of Life, or, self preservation," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston. may26—d1y tues thur sat & w1y

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER AND DEALER
IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
Will Pay the Highest Market Price.
Office, No. 10 East Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

1,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent Bonds.
3,000 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Railroad Bonds.
1,000 1st Mortgage 8 per cent Railroad Bonds.
3,000 Atlanta 8 per cent Bonds.
2,000 Atlanta 7 per cent Bonds.
10 Shares West Point Railroad Stock.
5 Shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.

WANTED.

10,000 State of Georgia 8 per cent Bonds that mature in April, 1882.
decl 3mos h of fi col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 13, 1882.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at....................par | Selling ....¼ pre

BONDS—

Confed'te bonds per $1000 ..$4.00	@	Confed'te notes per $1000.....	10c
Georgia 6s ...108	@110	Sav. City 5s new............ 87	@ 89
Ga. 7s, 1886...108	@110	Macon City... 97	@ 96
Ga. 7s, 1896...124	@126	Col. City........ 78	@ 80
Ga. 7s, gold...116	@118	Ga. R. R. 6s...106	@107
Ga. 8s 110	@111	Cent. R.R. 7s..113	@115
Western R.R. Ala. first mortgage ...116	@118	W& A R. Lessees; 10 pc. inc'e b'ds...115	@120
Atlanta 6s......106	@102		
" Water 7s. 111	@113	Ala. Class A 2 to 5.......... 80	@ 82
" City 7s.....111	@113	Class A small 80	@ 82
" City 8s.....116	@118	Class B 5s...... 97	@100
" 10s 108	@110	Class C 4s...... 83	@ 85
Aug. City 7s..110	@112		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

RAILROAD STOCKS—

A & W P st'k. 80	@ 83	E T Va & Ga.. 12	@ 13
do. scrip..... 95	@ 97	Georgia 162	@165
At. & Char.... 77	@ 80	Mem. & Char. 73	@ 76
Aug. & Sav ...120	@122	North Car...... 90	@ 95
Central 125	@130	Rich.& Dan...175	@180
do. scrip..... 95	@ 96	South Car...... 25	@ 30
C., C. & Aug. 67	@ 70	Southw'n......120	@122

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 13—11a. m.—The stock market opened firm and ⅛@⅜ per cent higher than yesterday's closing quotations, the latter for Michigan Central, while Richmond and Danville opened 3¼ per cent higher. In early dealings the market advanced ⅛@1⅛ per cent, the latter for Denver and Rio Grande, but subsequently a reaction of ⅛@¾ per cent took place, Michigan Central leading therein. At 11 o'clock the market again advanced ⅛@¾ per cent, in which Denver and Rio Grande led the upward movement. Since the opening Denver and Rio Grande has advanced 1⅝ per cent to 71.

NEW YORK, January 13—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 6. Exchange—Long $4.81½; short $4.85½. Governments rather dull. State Bonds unchanged, except for 4½s registered.

Evening—Exchange $4.82. Governments firm; new fives 102⅛; four and a half per cents 114½; four per cents 118⅛. Money 3@5. State Bonds inactive.

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin..........$75,430,622 Currency ......$ 4,530 911

Stocks closed irregular but generally active and strong.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5.....	80	Lou. & Nash	98¾
do. Class A small....	80	Mem. & Char.........	72½
Ala. Class B 5s.........	97	N. C., & St. Louis....	85¾
do. Class C 4s.........	80	N. Y. Central..........	134⅞
Chicago & N. W........	127	Pittsb'g F.W. & C......	137
do. Preferred	140	Rich. & Alleghany...	36
Erie	42⅝	Rich. & Dan	187
East Tenn R. R..........	14⅞	Rock Island	134¾
Ga. R. R	165	Wab., St. L. & Pac...	37½
Illinois Central	132½	do. Preferred	70
Lake Shore..............	114⅞	Western Union........	79¾

LONDON, January 13—4:00 p. m.—Erie 43⅛.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 13, 1882.

New York—The course of the cotton market during the past week has been unsatisfactory to both bulls and bears, and its ever-shifting attitude has been a source of considerable disappointment. While at the close to-day neither side could claim a victory, the general state of the market throughout the week has created much comment. Both elements strongly maintain their position and look forward to the future course of the market with considerable anxiety. There has been no decided tendency in the market for some days past, and at the close to-day no quotable change had taken place, as compared with the prices of a week ago. Sales for future delivery have been comparatively moderate, and the remarkable steadiness of the market is becoming irksome to speculators. To-day futures ruled quiet, but developed a degree of weakness which resulted in a moderate decline by the close. The spot market continues steady at prices ⅛c in advance of a week ago. The movement of the crop shows a heavy falling off as compared with last year, but its present effects on the market has developed no particular change; middling 12c.

Net receipts for the week ending to-day 104,024 bales, against 148,330 bales last week and against 131,389 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 134,312 bales; same time last year 101,405 bales; stock 1,143,625 bales; same time last year 920,294 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
January	11.91@11.95	January	11.92@11.94
February	12.07@12.08	February	12.11@12.12
March	12.36@12.37	March	12.38@12.39
April	12.60@12.61	April	12.60@......
May	12.77@12.78	May	12.78@12.79
June	12.92@12.93	June	12.91@12.92
July	13.02@13.05	July	13.03@13.04
August	13.12@13.14	August	13.12@13.13
September	12.47@12.48	September	12.49@12.52
October	11.75@11.80	October	11.82@11.83

Closed weak; sales 121,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed ——. Spots—Uplands 6 11-16d; Orleans 6 13-16d; sales 8,000 bales, of which 6,700 bales were American; receipts 28,000; American 17,400.

There is nothing new in the local cotton market. Prices have been held firm, and while there has been an active inquiry, sales have been very moderate. Receipts were small this week, but this falling off may be attributed to the incessant rains for the past week. Futures were quiet, owing to the inactivity of the market. Receipts for the week amount to 1,535 bales. Receipts to-day amount to 293 bales, of which 16 bales were received from wagons. At the close the following prices were current: Good middling 11⅝c; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅞c; strict good ordinary 10¾c; good ordinary 10½c; ordinary 8c; tinges 10⅞c; stains 8@10c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	16
Air-Line Railroad	83
Georgia Railroad	6
Central Railroad	139
Western and Atlantic Railroad	20
West Point Railroad	29
Total	293
Receipts previously	105,017
Total	105,310
Stock September 1	1,109
Grand total	106,419

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments for to-day	——
Shipments previously	73,535
Local consumption for one week	180
Local consumption previously	2,712
Total	76,427
Stock on hand	29,992

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts to day	293
Same day last year	467
Showing a decrease of	174
Receipts by wagon to-day	16
Same day last year	70
Showing a decrease of	54
Receipts for the week ending to-day	1,535
Same week last year	1,206
Showing an increase of	329
Receipts since September 1	105,310
Same time last year	103,517
Showing an increase of	1,993

This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association says: "Cotton has been in increased demand with hardening rates for American. Some other descriptions slightly declined, but American, although freely offered, advanced ⅛d, excepting ordinary, which is unchanged. In sea island there was a small business at unchanged rates. Futures opened dull but shortly hardened. The tone was generally firm throughout the week with ⅛d advance."

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 13—noon—Cotton easier; middling uplands 6 11-16; Orleans 6 13-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 26,000; American 17,400; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 23-32; March and April delivery 6 25-32@6¾; April and May delivery 6 13-16@6 25 32; May and June delivery 6⅞@6 27-32; June and July delivery 6 29-32@6⅞; July and August delivery 6 15-16; futures opened weak.

Weekly—Sales 63,000; American 47,000; speculation 2,500; export 3,700; actual export 2,200; import 117,000; American 81,000; stock 572,000; American 413,000; afloat 312,000; American 235,000.

LIVERPOOL, January 13—2:30 p. m.—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is firm but not much doing.

LIVERPOOL, January 13—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 6,700 bales.

NEW YORK, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12; middling Orleans 12 5-16; sales 475 bales; net receipts 607; gross 7,309.

Weekly—Net receipts 14,089; gross 56,686; exports to Great Britain 5,919; to France 3,249; to continent 3,249; sales 9,552; stock 300,639.

NEW YORK, January 13—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	104,024
Same time last year	131,389
Showing a decrease	27,365
Total receipts from September 1	3,366,946
Same time last year	3,652,722
Showing a decrease	285,776
Exports for the week	134,312
Same week last year	101,405
Showing an increase	32,907
Total exports to date	1,758,630
Same time last year	2,202,917
Showing a decrease	444,287
Stock at all United States ports	1,143,625
Same time last year	920,294
Showing an increase	223,331
Stock at interior towns	205,666
Same time last year	162,494
Showing an increase	43,172
Stock at Liverpool	572,000
Same time last year	487,000
Showing an increase	85,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	235,000
Same time last year	239,000
Showing a decrease	4,000

GALVESTON, January 13—Cotton firm; middling 11⅛; low middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 795 bales; gross —; sales 570; stock 93,958.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,397; gross 8,639; sales 6,693; exports to Great Britain 5,297; to France 1,200; to continent 1,046; coastwise 7,484.

NORFOLK, January 13—Cotton firm; middling 11⅝; net receipts 1,847 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 48,509.

Weekly—Net receipts 11,259; gross —; sales 5,536; exports to Great Britain 15,507; coastwise 6,204.

BALTIMORE, January 13—Cotton steady; middling 11¾. low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 206 bales; gross 664; sales —; to spinners —; stock 57,627.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,670; gross 4,274; sales 1,243; to spinners 643; exports to Great Britain 1,000; to continent 855; coastwise 1,200.

BOSTON, January 13—Cotton dull; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 974 bales; gross 2,327; sales none; stock 6,820.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,585; gross 12,619; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,398.

WILMINGTON, January 13—Cotton firm; middling 11⅛; low middling 11 1-16; good ordinary 10 3-16; net receipts 301 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 13,739.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,414; gross —; exports to Great Britain 2,288; to continent 850; coastwise 874.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13—Cotton steady; middling 12⅛; low middling 11½; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 542 bales; gross 3,263.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,808; gross 6,589; sales 4,302; to spinners 4,257; exports to Great Britain 4,000; stock 50,420.

SAVANNAH, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11¼; low middling 10⅞; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,957 bales; gross —; sales 7,000; stock 100,084.

Weekly—Net receipts 12,173; gross 12,288; sales 18,000; exports to Great Britain 8,069; to France 1,176; to continent 55,291; coastwise 11,826.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 7,711 bales; gross 8,319; sales 3,100; stock 378,058.

Weekly—Net receipts 29,523; gross 34,652; sales 36,800; exports to Great Britain 16,522; to continent 9,272; coastwise 1,607.

MOBILE, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11½; good middling 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 382 bales; gross—; sales 750; stock 43,947.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,933; gross 3,985; sales 7,000; exports to Great Britain 4,259; to continent 1,131; coastwise 5,920.

MEMPHIS, January 13—Cotton firm; middling 11⅝; net receipts 597 bales; shipments —; sales 1,800; stock 98,689.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,499; shipments 5,775; sales 5,950.

AUGUSTA, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 424 bales; shipments 6,117; sales 898

Weekly—Net receipts 2,307; shipments 6,117; sales 4,648; to spinners none.

CHARLESTON, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝; low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 1,450 bales; gross 1,450; sales 1,000; stock 73,492.

Weekly—Net receipts 7,834; gross 7,944; sales 9,100; exports to Great Britain 7,944; to continent 9,755; to channel ports 795; coastwise 3,562.

MONTGOMERY, January 13—Cotton steady; middling 11¼; low middling 10½; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 1,112; shipments 2,715; stock of 1882, 10,362; 1881, 8,810; sales 2,715.

MACON, January 13—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10⅞; low middling 10½; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts of the week 849 bales; sales 1,331; stock of 1882, 11,681; 1881, 10,021; shipments 981.

COLUMBUS, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾; low middling 10⅜; good ordinary 9½; net receipts of the week 1,822 bales; shipments 6,090; sales 4,167; to spinners 200; stock 23,117.

NASHVILLE, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11¼; low middling 10¾; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts of the week 1,098 bales; shipments 1,176; sales 1,092; to spinners none; stock of 1882, 19,035; 1881, 10,940.

SELMA, January 13—Cotton quiet; middling 11; net receipts of the week 854 bales; shipments 1,398; stock 11,125.

ROME, January 13—Cotton steady; middling 11⅛; low middling 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts of the week 885 bales; shipments 1,537; stock 10,812.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 13, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	1 27⅞	1 28	1 27⅞	1 27¾
February	1 28¼	1 28¾	1 28¼	1 28⅝
March	1 29½	1 29¾	1 29⅜	1 29½
PORK.				
February	17 20	17 25	17 20	17 22½
March	17 40	17 47½	17 40	17 45

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, January 13—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine $4.25@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.40@$7.90; city mills superfine $4.50@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.00; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern steady; western dull; southern red $1.35@$1.42; amber $1.42@$1.45; No. 1 Maryland $1.45@$1.46; No 2 western winter red spot $1.39⅛@$1.39¼ asked; January $1.39¼@$1.39⅝; February $1.41½@$1.41½; March $1.43¼@$1.44⅛; April $1.45 bid. Corn, southern, a shade easier; western steady; southern white 76½; yellow 70. Oats quiet; southern 50@53; western white 50@53; mixed 50@51; Pennsylvania 50@53.

ATLANTA, January 13—Flour—There is no quotable change in the market: we quote fancy $8.00@$9.25; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75. Wheat—Chicago—The months moved steadily and without much change. At the close prices ruled quiet at a moderate decline. There is a moderate demand for spots in our market; we quote No. 2 $1.53@$1.63; there is no demand for seed wheat. Corn—The market is nominally quiet; we quote white 95c; yellow 90c. Oats—Choice red rust proof seed 90c; firm; feed 65c; upward tendency. Meal—95c@$1.00. Grits—$5.50.

NEW YORK, January 13—Flour, southern dull and weak; common to fair extra $5.00@$6.40; good to choice extra $6.50@$7.87½. Wheat opened ¼@⅜c higher; afterward became weak and lost most of the advance and closing weak; ungraded red $1.20@1.44; No. 2 red January $1.42¼@$1.43; Corn slightly in buyers' favor, and closing firmer; ungraded 67½@71; white southern 80; southern yellow 70@71½; No. 2 January 69@69⅝; Oats ½c lower and closing weak; No. 3 50. Hops firm and quiet; yearlings 12@22; new eastern 20@25; new western 20@27.

CHICAGO, January 13—Flour quiet; common to choice western spring $4.50@$6.75; common to fancy Minnesota $5.25@$7.75; patents $7.50@$9.25; winter wheat flours. fair to choice $6.50@$8.00; fancy $8.00; low grades $3.50@$5.00. Wheat easier and very quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.27½@$1.29 cash; $1.28¼@$1.28⅜ February. Corn steady and in fair demand; 61⅜@63¼ cash; 62¼ March. Oats dull and drooping; 44¾ cash; 43⅞ February and March.

ST. LOUIS, January 13—Flour quiet; triple extra $5.65; family $6.15; choice to fancy $6.70. Wheat early sales higher but closed off; No. 2 red fall $1.39⅝ cash; $1.42 February. Corn easier; 66⅞ cash; 65⅝ February. Oats very slow; 46¼ cash; 48⅛ May.

CINCINNATI, January 13—Flour stronger; family $6.25@$6.50; fancy $6.75@$7.50. Wheat steady and firm; red winter $1.40. Corn fair and active and a shade higher at 66½@67¼. Oats easier at 47½.

LOUISVILLE, January 13—Flour quiet; extra $5.00@$5.50; choice to fancy $7.50@$8.00. Wheat steady at $1.37. Corn firm at 72½. Oats steady at 49¼.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, January 13—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ₰ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₰ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₰ bbl.

ATLANTA, January 13—Paper—Trade active; prices steady. Manilla No. 2 10@12c ₰ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₰ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₰ lb; good wrapping 4@6c ₰ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ₰ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA January 13—Leather—Market active for manufactured goods. We quote leather as follows: hemlock sole, best quality, 27@29; hemlock, G. D., 24@25; hemlock, P. D., 22@23; whiteoak sole 36@42; harness leather 35@40.

ATLANTA, January 13—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ₰ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₰ M; less quantities $2.75 ₰ M.

ATLANTA, January 13—Hides—Dry flint 12@12½; dry salt 10@11; wet salted 6½. Fur skins in demand.

NEW YORK, January 13—Wool in good demand and very firm; domestic fleece 36@50; Texas 14@31.

ATLANTA, January 13—Wool—In fair demand; washed 28@33; unwashed 20@23; burry 10@15.

NEW YORK, January 13—Rosin steady at $2.35@2.37½. Turpentine firm and quiet at 55.

ATLANTA, January 13—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, January 13—Barley—$1.75@$1.80; in good demand.

ATLANTA, January 13—Peas—Clay $1 25@$1.40; white $2.50.

ATLANTA, January 13—Tallow—5@6c; demand fair.

ATLANTA, January 13—Beans—None on market.

ATLANTA, January 13—Bran—$1.30; firm.

ATLANTA, January 13—Hay—$1.30@$1.35.

ATLANTA, January 13—Iron Ties—$1.75.

ATLANTA, January 13—Bagging—10c.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, January 13—Clear Rib Sides—Prices remained steady under a fair trade; we quote 9⅝@9¾c. Bacon—Inquiry moderate for sides; sugar-cured hams are firm but steady at 14½@15c. Lard—Easier at quotations; best leaf at 14½c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

NEW YORK, January 13—Pork a shade stronger and more active: old mess spot $16.25@$16.75 new mess $17.50@17.62½; Middles dull, weak and unsettled; long clear 9¼; short 9½@9⅝. Lard about 5c higher and fairly active, closing firm at 25@30c.

ST. LOUIS, January 13—Pork quiet at $17.25 cash, January and February. Lard nominally at 11.05. Bulk meats steady; car lots shoulders 6.10; clear ribs 8.90; clear sides 9.15. Bacon steady; shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10; clear sides 10½.

BALTIMORE, January 13—Provisions dull; mess pork $18.25. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7½@9¾. Bacon, shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 10¾; hams, 12¾@13½. Lard, refined, 12¼.

CHICAGO, January 13—Dressed hogs easy at 7.25@7.30. Pork steady at $17.15@$17.20. Lard steady; 11.02½@11.05 cash. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6.40; short ribs 8.85; short clear 9¼.

CINCINNATI, January 13—Pork dull and nominal at $17.75. Lard easier at 10.95. Bulk meats easier. Bacon steady; shoulders 7½; clear ribs 10¼; clear sides 10½.

LOUISVILLE, January 13—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½; clear ribs 8.95; clear sides 9¼@9⅜. Sugar-cured hams 12½.

Groceries

ATLANTA, January 13—Market quiet at quotations. Coffee—Steady; Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@30; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Standard A 10⅛; granulated 11; cut oaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10⅛; yellow C 9¼@9⅜; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses—Black strap 30. Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 40@80; Young Hyson 27@75; English breakfast 35@75 Pepper quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers—Firm; we quote milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do. XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—Firm; No. 2 bbls $9.60; ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 $12.00; ½ bbls $6.50; kits $1.10. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ₰ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, $4.00@$4.50; in boxes, 5c. Rice—Steady; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

NEW YORK, January 13—Coffee unsettled; low grades steady; better grades easier; Rio 9@11. Sugar firm but rather quiet; fair to good refining 7½@7⅝; refined fairly active and weak; standard A 8⅝@9. Molasses in fair demand and firm; New Orleans 57@63 for old crop; Porto Rico 35@53. Rice steady and fairly active.

BALTIMORE, January 13—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair 9@10¼. Sugar easier; A soft 9⅛.

CINCINNATI, January 13—Sugar active and firm at 10½; New Orleans 6¾@8.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, January 13—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, January 13—Whisky, steady at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods of 650 barrels on a basis of $1.16.

BALTIMORE, January 13—Whisky quiet at $1.17½.

LOUISVILLE, January 13—Whisky steady at $1.16.

CHICAGO, January 13—Whisky steady at $1.18.

ST. LOUIS, January 13—Whisky steady at $1.17.

Drugs Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, January 13—The market is quiet and steady, and no change occurred to-day. Indigo, best, 75@90; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c; alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.10@$2.25; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00@3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@40; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glas 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Dry Goods

ATLANTA, January 13—Trade is very dull, and for the past week everything in the dry goods line has been at a stand-still. Not much improvement is predicted under several wetks yet. We quote:

Solid prints	6
Fancy, new designs	5
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 6½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5½@ 9
⅞ brown shirting, standard	6½@13
4-4 brown sheeting, standard	7½
⅞ brown drills, standard	8
¾ bleached	5 @ 9
⅞ bleached	6½
4-4 bleached	6½@12½
6-oz. white osnaburgs	8½@ 9½
8-oz. white osnaburgs	10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	9½@
Cambrics	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	7
Ticks, feather	13
Yarns	90

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 13—The market is well stocked. Apples—Choice eastern $5.00. Lemons—$4.50@$5.00 ₰ box. Oranges—$6.00@$7.00 ₰ bbl; $3.00@$3.50 ₰ box. Cocoanuts—$5.50 ₰ 100. Pineapples—None. Bananas—$1.00@$2.50 ₰ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ₰ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₰ bbl. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts—15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Owing to the short crop of last year and the speculation now on foot, prices have advanced and the market is held firm: Tennessee 7c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 10c; roasted 1½c ₰ lb extra.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 13—There is not much change in the market. Trade continues steady, and a firmness in all staple goods is noticeable. The following prices were current to-day: Horse-shoes $4.75; mule $5.75; Horse-shoe nails 12½@20. Iron-bound hames $5.00@$5.50. Trace-chains $10.50. Ames' shovels $10.50. Haiman's plow hoes 5½c; Haiman's plow-stocks $1.75. Spades $10.50@$13.00. Axes $8.00@$10.00 ₰ doz. Cotton cards $5.00. Well-buckets $4.50. Cotton rope 18. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 3½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast-steel 15c. Nails, $3.50 rate; firm and in active demand. Glidden barced wire, galvanized, ₰ lb 10c; painted 9c. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.25. Bar-lead 8c; shot $2.00.

Tobacco

ATLANTA, January 13—There is not much chang in the market in the way of quotations, though business, as is generally the case at this season, is extremely quiet; we quote the market as follows: lowest grades 40; medium 42@50; extra medium 52@58; fine 11 and 12-inch 58@65; extra fine and fancy 75@80; Stultz AAAA $1.00; natural leaf 95; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 90; Cook's extra leatherwood 90; Lucy Hinton 58; Lucy Lawson 52; shell-road 55; fine-cut pails 70@85. Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55; other brands and grades 40@50. Snuff—Lorillard's in jars 62; 2-oz. packages $11.70 ₰ gross; Railroad Mills in jars 55; Mrs. Miller's 55.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 13—Market quiet and steady Eggs—Active and firm at 25c. Butter—Fancy 27½c; active; choice 25c in good demand; low grades steady at 15@20c. Sweet Potatoes—90c@$1.00 ₰ bu; in good demand. Dressed Poultry Chickens 8@10c; turkeys 12@12½c. Irish Potatoes—Choice eastern $4.00@$4.25 ₰ bbl; Tennessee $3.50@$3.75. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$4.00@$4.50 ₰ bbl. Cabbage—5c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second-hand. Cheese—13½@15½.

Live Stock

CINCINNATI, January 13—Hogs quiet; common and light $5.25@$6.50; packing and butchers $6.40@$6.75.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS B. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882—141st Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS WILL take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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---40TH---

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the city of Louisville, on

Tuesday, January 31st, 1882.

These drawing occur monthly (Sundays excepted, under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st, rendered the following decisions:

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2d—Its drawings are fair.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

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1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each	1,800
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1,960 Prizes	$112,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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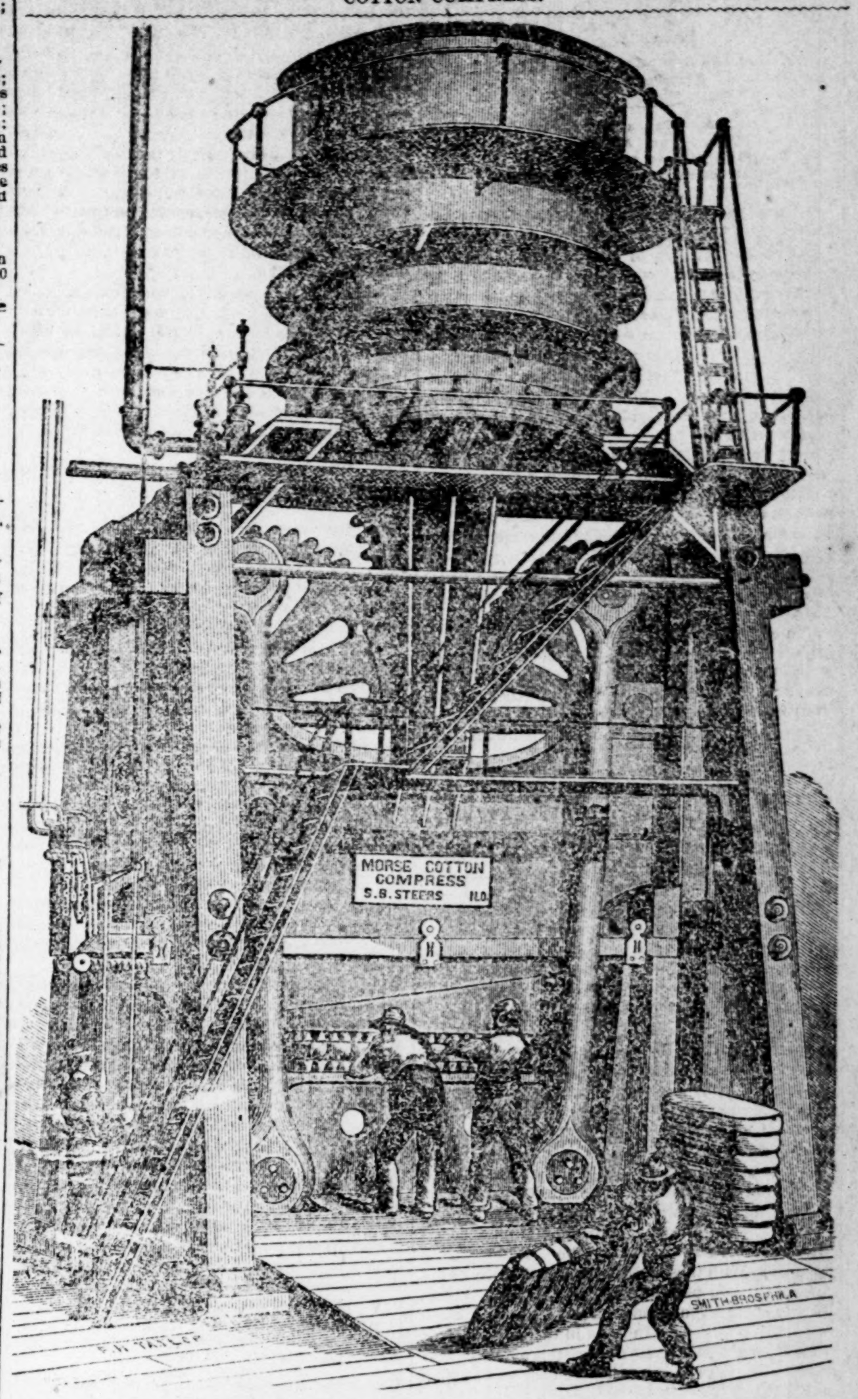
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2. It is a steam power, and works faster than any of the hydraulic presses and has no packings to give out, when delays would be ruinous.
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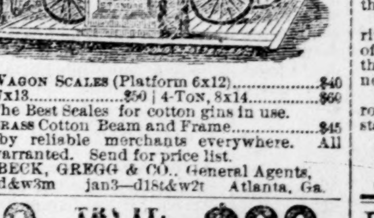
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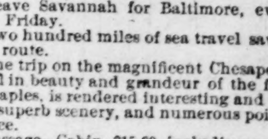
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april5 d&w1y

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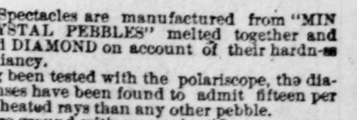
SPEED, COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT.

FAVORITE ROUTE FOR PASSENGERS.
Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.



Semi-weekly line from Baltimore and Savannah.
First-class steamships, fast, safe, reliable and comfortable.
Leave Baltimore for Savannah, every Wednesday and Saturday.
Leave Savannah for Baltimore, every Tuesday and Friday.
Two hundred miles of sea travel saved by taking this route.
The trip on the magnificent Chesapeake bay, the rival in beauty and grandeur of the far famed bay of Naples, is rendered interesting and enjoyable by the superb scenery, and numerous points of prominence.
Passage—Cabin, $15.00, including meals and state rooms. Second cabin, $12.50, including meals and state rooms. ROUND TRIP, $25.00.
Freight as low as by any other route.
For further information, apply to
JAMES B. WEST & CO.,
64jan1 1m 114 Bay street, Savannah, Ga.

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.



These Spectacles are manufactured from "MINUTE CRYSTAL PEBBLES" melted together and are called DIAMOND on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Having been tested with the polariscope, the diamond lenses have been found to admit fifteen per cent less heated rays than any other pebble.

They are ground with great scientific accuracy, are free from chromatic aberrations, and produce a brightness and distinctness of vision not before attained in spectacles.

Manufactured by the Spencer Optical Manufacturing company, New York. For sale by responsible agents in every city of the union. J. P. Stevens & Co., jewelers and opticians, are sole agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

Do not buy a pair unless you see the trade mark elluloid Eye Glasses a specialty.
feb19 d1y sat wed&w1y eow

MEDICAL.

DR. A. D. BELLAMY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
27 Whitehall street room 3; office hours 11 to 2 o'clock. Residence at West End.
Chronic Diseases a specialty. jan18 d1m

LOCAL TIN-TYPES.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' POCKET CAMERAS.

Yesterday in the City—What was Done and Said by Home-Folks and Strangers—The Gossip of the Town as Taken on the Fly—In and About the Courts and Departments.

GOLD EYE GLASSES.—Captain Starnes has in his possession a pair of fine gold spectacles which were found on Whitehall street.

IN JAIL.—Henry Garvin was yesterday taken from the calaboose to the jail, where he will remain until Lawless's condition will permit him to appear in court. At present Lawless is alive, and the physicians are now beginning to entertain hopes of his recovery.

CUT WITH A HATCHET.—While splitting a plank yesterday Ike Forrest, a colored boy who resides with parents on Fulton street, let the hatchet slip from his hand, and by his carelessness received an ugly wound in his right foot.

THE ELEVATOR—The first car of grain unloaded by the Atlanta elevator company was a Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway car, No. 2,156, shipped by Rhea & Son, of Nashville, and consigned to M. J. Taylor & Co., brokers, of this city.

THE STOCKADE DELIVERY.—The release of the sextette from the stockade Wednesday night was generally discussed yesterday. During the day yesterday several efforts were made to capture the two who effected the release, but without success.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.—John L. Aaron and John S. Cunard were before Commissioner Buck yesterday on bench warrants, charging them with illicit distilling. They were from Jasper county and were put under bonds of $500 each for their appearance at the next term of the district court.

AT LIBERTY.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock was the time set for the preliminary trial of a case against Cicero Redwine, colored, charged with perjury in false swearing in the police court. The witnesses in the case hied out of town yesterday morning, however, and when the case was called it was dismissed.

NEARLY ALL GONE.—All the exhibits have been removed from the exposition buildings except some heavy machinery. The guards and other employes were dismissed Thursday evening and only a sufficient number were retained to close up the affairs and do the last work in connection with the great show.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—Dr. Boggs, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church is preaching a series of intesting sermons to young men on "The truth of the Bible." The sermons are delivered every Sunday night and have aroused considerable interest. The church was filled to its utmost capacity last Sunday night.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Several sales of houses and lots and vacant lots in Atlanta were reported among the real estate agencies. Most of the sales were for cash and the prices were considered good. On the 24th of this month the Harris mansion and grounds will be sold. There are twenty-five vacant lots besides the one on which the mansion, an eleven room brick dwelling, stands.

ROBBING A GRANGER.—Yesterday morning Mr. T. M. Nebbitts, of DeKalb county, went to a grocery house on Mitchell street and bought a large bill of goods, which were placed in his wagon in front of the store. While settling for the same a thief came along and lifted two sacks of flour, a twenty-five pound package of coffee and a small side of meat.

THE MUD.—The streets of Atlanta are almost impassible. In many places the mud is from two to six feet deep and this is the case on most of the thoroughfares. Hack and dray drivers have found this out some time ago, and for the past three days it has been almost impossible to get them off Marietta, Whitehall, Peachtree and Pryor streets, and when they do consent to go to any part of the city not reached by one of these streets, it is only on account of the extra pay promised.

AN IMPROMPTU MARRIAGE.—William Matthis was before Justice Butt yesterday, on a warrant sworn out by Josephine Hamilton. Both were colored. William had not contemplated entering the wedded state, but when he was brought to a realization of the fact that the law frowned upon gay deceivers he concluded that he would allow a marriage license to take the place of the warrant, and accordingly the court room was the scene of a marriage in which the prosecutor and the prosecuted became one.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Wyatt Touchstone, the young moke who stole $100 from his father, at Griffin, and from whom the money was subsequently stolen by an Atlanta girl, was yesterday sent to jail to await a trial upon a warrant charging him with carrying concealed weapons. The girl who stole the money from Wyatt was arrested in Macon and will reach Atlanta this morning in charge of Officer Glover, who went after her. It is understood, however, that she had spent all the money before she was arrested.

A DEAD HORSE.—While floundering around in the mud on Jones street yesterday, in quest of an item, a CONSTITUTION representative discovered a dead horse laying in the middle of the street. An inquiry disclosed the fact that when alive the horse had been accustomed to drawing a dray, and that while performing this duty yesterday morning mired in the mud near the church on Jones street, and in his efforts to extricate himself, fell and broke his neck. That drayman is out about $150 by the deep mud.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Mary Marshall, a small white child, residing on Foster street, was bitten by a bull dog yesterday evening, while passing down Calhoun street. The dog was in a yard, when the child passed by and began striking at it with a stick. This maddened the brute, when he bounded over the fence and grappling the child by the throat bore her to the ground. Her shrieks attracted the attention of a colored woman, who ran to her aid, and by pulling the dog away saved the child's life. Her face and shoulders were badly lacerated by the brute.

AN UNTIMELY FALL.—Yesterday Mrs. George Sims, a lady from Montgomery, Ala., who is visiting relatives in Atlanta, made an effort to avoid an advancing team at the crossing on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, but slipped and fell, and before she could regain her feet was run over by the wagon. The wheels passed over her left ankle crushing it badly. She was picked up by persons who witnessed the accident and removed to a physician's office where her injuries were examined and attended to, after which she was placed in a carriage and removed to the home of friends on Haynes street.

AN OLD RELIC.—Some time ago an old brass kettle which had been in one of Atlanta's oldest families for generations back was stolen from its owners who reside on Pryor street. The loss was greatly regretted and was reported at police headquarters, where a notice of a liberal reward for its recovery was posted. The reward aroused the police force and a close search was begun for the kettle, and on yesterday Officer Russell succeeded in tracing it to a house on Fair street. The custodian of the family relic, when questioned as to her possession of it, said that she had bought it from a negro boy. The kettle was taken by the officer, and late yesterday evening the head of the family from whom it was stolen carried it home. He claims that the kettle was first used over one hundred years ago and that it has been in his family ever since.

A GRAVE CHARGE.—J. B. Youngblood is the name of a young white man who was calaboosed yesterday by Officers Mercer and Joyner. When Youngblood was taken in it was because the officers entertained doubts as to his honesty, but when he was searched at the station house and a pistol was found in his hip pocket, the charge of suspicion was discarded and the prisoner was set down for carrying concealed weapons. Youngblood first attracted the attention of the police a few days ago by repeated efforts to pass a counterfeit bill. While watching Youngblood the officers discovered sundry tricks rather peculiar, and yesterday decided to take him in on general principles. A thorough search of Youngblood failed to disclose any counterfeit money, and the presumption is that he succeeded in disposing of what he had. Youngblood claims to be from Conyers.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13, 1882.

Atlanta circuit..... 46

MACON CIRCUIT.

No. 21 and 22. Taylor et al. vs. Central railroad company. Equity, from Bibb. John Rutherford; John C. Rutherford; S. H. Jemison, for plaintiffs in error. A. R. Lawton; R. F. Lyon, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 9:30 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

CITY COURT.—The city court met yesterday at the usual hour, his honor Richard H. Clark, judge, presiding The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. George Miller, attempt to commit larceny from the house. Plea, guilty. Sentence, $100 or three months.

State vs. Frank McAdams, larceny from the house. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Sandy Polite, carrying concealed weapons. Plea, guilty. Sentence, $35 or three months.

State vs. John Freeman, larceny from the house. Verdict, guilty. Sentence, twelve months.

State vs. W. T. Ivey, assault and battery. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs.

State vs. William Cummings, gaming. Plea guilty. Sentence, $100 or three months.

The juries were discharged and court adjourned until Monday.

Be Sensible.

You have allowed your bowels to become habitual costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney-Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've got any such organs, for you will be a well man.—Albany Argus.

Matthew Arnold has given his impressions of Dean Stanley in a poem, which will appear in the next number of the Nineteenth Century.

—Coussens's Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world for coughs and colds, and is invaluable to singers for clearing the voice.
jan14 d1w sat tues thur&wlt

Alexander Dumas is too provoking for anything. He will publish a collection of his plays in six numbers, but will have only ninety copies printed, not one of which is to be sold. They are for his friends.

Ministerial Welfare.

WEST END, ATLANTA, Ga.,
March 14, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.—Sirs: Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure raised me from a bed of sickness and made me a well man.
REV. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

One of the best things Dean Stanley did was to write a preface for the twelfth edition of his "Life of Dr. Arnold," of Rugby fame. And already the edition has been nearly exhausted.

If You Wake up in the Morning

with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth, take Simmons Liver Regulator. It corrects the bilious stomach, sweetens the breath and cleanses the furred tongue. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Kingslake has finished the seventh volume of his "History of the Crimean War." The thought of it makes the reader repent that the war was ever undertaken.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.
mar26—d1y sat sun wed&wly

JEWELRY.

STILSON, JEWELER,

RELIABLE GOODS AND BOTTOM PRICES,

53 WHITEHALL STREET.

1459 oct30—d6m top 7thp nx tin tp

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

Rheumatism Neuralgia

Sprains, Pain in the Back and Side.

There is nothing more painful than these diseases; but the pain can be removed and the disease cured by use of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

This remedy is **not** a cheap Benzine or Petroleum product that must be kept away from fire or heat **to avoid danger of explosion,** nor is it an untried experiment that may do more harm than good.

PAIN KILLER has been in constant use for forty years, and the universal testimony from all parts of the world is, IT NEVER FAILS. It not only effects a permanent cure, but it relieves pain almost instantaneously. Being a purely vegetable remedy, it is safe in the hands of the most inexperienced.

The record of cures by the use of PAIN KILLER would fill volumes. The following extracts from letters received show what those who have tried it think:

Edgar Cady, Owatonna, Minn., says: About a year since my wife became subject to severe suffering from rheumatism. Our resort was to the PAIN KILLER, which speedily relieved her.

Charles Powell writes from the Sailors' Home, London: I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. I tried your PAIN KILLER, and it gave me immediate relief. I have regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation.

G. H. Walworth, Saco, Me., writes: I experienced immediate relief from pain in the side by the use of your PAIN KILLER.

E. York says: I have used your PAIN KILLER for rheumatism, and have received great benefit.

Barton Seaman says: Have used PAIN KILLER for thirty years, and have found it a *never-failing* remedy for rheumatism and lameness.

Mr. Burditt writes: It *never fails* to give relief in cases of rheumatism.

Phil. Gilbert, Somerset, Pa., writes: From actual use, I know your PAIN KILLER is the best medicine I can get.

All druggists keep PAIN KILLER. Its price is so low that it is within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

jly5—d&wly november december january whole next read mat

PERRY'S PENS.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD STEEL PEN

Ask your Stationer or send 25 cents in stamps for a box containing two dozen of PERRY PENS Steel, NICKEL, AND GILT, Of Assorted Patterns, in a *Nickel-plated Match Box.* Sold by all Stationers.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

june7—d2tawly tues sat

THE MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE

WILL OPEN UNDER CHARGE OF GEORGE C. Looney, President, and Mrs. C. D. Crawley, Principal of the female department, January 16th, 1882. Tuition same as heretofore. Board $10 per month. Address G. C. LOONEY,
jan11 d1w Jonesboro, Ga.

Executive Call for Bank Returns

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., January 7, 1882.

Ordered, That every banking institution in this State, and branch thereof, do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of the several presidents and cashiers, of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1881, and that such returns be transmitted to this department within thirty days from and after this date. The several returns must be in strict accordance with sections 1466, 1467 and 1468 of the Revised Code of this State. Special attention is called to the provision requiring the classification of loans and discounts, giving the worthless and doubtful and for the publication of the same with the other returns, copy of which publication must be furnished this office. Special attention is also called to the fact that the oath of the officers must conform to the law, and state that their respective banks have not violated any obligation imposed by law, either by itself, its officers or agents. It is further

Ordered, That this order be published three times a week for two weeks.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,
Governor

By the Governor:
I. W. AVERY,
Secretary Executive Department.
jan7—d2w sat tues thur.

MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-list. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO. 421 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS

BALL SEWING THREAD

1873 1879

Production Doubled. Again Doubled.

OUR "PERFECTION" FAST COLORS

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS

Are made from the only Positively Fast-Color Gingham not rendered rotton or tender in the process of Dying. AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY

WRIGHT BROTHERS & CO

Price-List on application. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON BALTIMORE

nov9 d1aw9w sat

JOHN S. JAMES & CO

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

16 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

JOHN S. JAMES, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
WARREN T. JAMES.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Refers to John H. James, Atlanta, Ga.
nov12—d2w&then d 2¼m sat tues thur

H. K. BENNETT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

COTTON YARN AND WARPS

30 AND 32 LETITIA STREET,

Philadelphia, Penn

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, ETC.

A STRIKE!

JOHN RYAN

Has struck terror in the hearts of all competition with

HIS LAST REDUCTION IN PRICES

ON

CLOAKS & DOLMANS.

Never in the history of the trade

HAS SUCH REDUCTIONS TAKEN PLACE.

Cloaks and Dolmans that were $75.00 now $35,00.
Cloaks and Dolmans that were $50.00 now $20.00.
Cloaks that were $25.00 now $12.00.
Cloaks that were $20.00 now $10.00.
Cloaks that were $5.00 now $2.50.
Cloaks that were $4.00 and $3.00 now $1.50.

THEY MUST AND SHALL BE SOLD,

NO MATTER WHAT THEY COST.

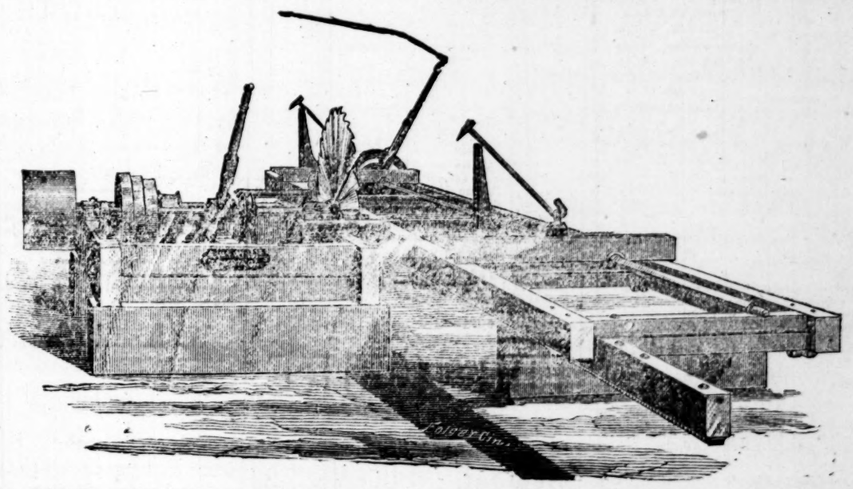
As no goods are carried over from one season to another. See these unheard of prices and call early at

JOHN RYAN'S

for the biggest bargains ever offered. 61 Whitehall and 66, 68 and 70 Broad Street.

MILLS, STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.



FOR SALE---LEVER HEAD BLOCK MILLS, Simple, Accurate and Strong. For Prices and Terms address

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
Manufacturers, ATLANTA, GRORGIA.

Also, 8, 10, 12 and 15 Horse Power Engines, Mounted and Stationary.
june2—d1y

SILKS.

THE OLDEST AND BEST IN AMERICA.

CORTICELLI SPOOL SILK

for hand or machine use. Ask for it and see that you get it.

FLORENCE ETCHING SILK

FOR ART DESIGNS IN OUTLINE.

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK

FOR GLOVES, STOCKINGS, WRISTERS AND EDGINGS.

AN ILLUSTRATED 32 PAGE PAMPHLET, "HOW TO USE FLORENCE KNITTING SILK," SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF A 3 CENT STAMP.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

NONOTUCK SILK COMPANY

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

SALESROOMS, 88 WEST THIRD STREET, CINCINNATI.

nov1—d3m sat tues thur

MUSICAL.

MRS. MARY MADDEN

WILL BE AT HER MUSIC ROOMS, 161 Whitehall street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of every week, from 12 m. until 2 p.m., for the purpose of receiving pupils and making business engagements.
jan12—d1il feb14

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

RESIDENCES IN ATLANTA, ANY SIZE AND LOCATION. FARMS NEAR ATLANTA AND IN ANY PORTION OF GEORGIA. MILLS NEAR ATLANTA. VACANT LAND IN AND NEAR ATLANTA

FRIERSON & LEAK,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 33 MARIETTA STREET

oct23—d1y

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Does the water in your town or city need Filtering? If so, go at once to McBride & Co's and secure right to manufacture the "GateCity Stone Water Filter." Without a doubt it is the best Filterer in the world. Every Druggist and Liquor Dealer must have one.

jan 16dlyabove we re top col

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 11-16d; in New York, at 12c; in Atlanta at 11¼c.

Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, local rains, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, mostly from north to west, stationary or lower temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, January 13, 10:31, P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.09	69	58	S. W.	Fresh	.20	Foggy
Augusta	30.04	56	...	.....	Calm	.11	Cloudy.
Palestine	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Galveston	30.08	62	62	E.	Fresh	.†	Lt. rain.
Indianola	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
Key West	30.18	74	...	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.09	61	...	S.	Light	.15	Thr'ing.
Montgomery	30.10	63	61	W.	Light	.10	Lt. rain.
Fort Yuma	30.11	65	62	E.	Fresh	.27	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.12	65	64	N. W.	Light	.08	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.06	71	...	S. W	Fresh	.00	Clear.

†Not enough to measure.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 2 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 99, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13, 1882.

TIME.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
6:31 a. m.	30.17	43	43	E.	Fresh	.02	Lt. rain.
10:31 "	30.18	47	46	E.	Fresh	.00	Foggy
2:00 p. m.	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....
2:31 "	30.01	54	50	E.	Fresh	.02	Foggy
6:31 "	30.08	56	55	N. W.	Gent	.00	Foggy
10:31 "	30.09	60	58	S. W.	Fresh	.20	Foggy

Mean daily bar..... 30.102 | Maximum ther..... 60.0
Mean daily ther..... 52.5 | Minimum ther..... 42.2
Mean daily humid..... 92.7 | Total rainfall..... .24

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.



For superior quality of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in Gold, Silver and Steel, you wil find the place at No. 5 Whitehall street. Be not induced to pay high prices for inferior goods. I guarantee a perfect fit of every pair I sell, and as I only keep the very best of Lenses in White and Tinted, guarantee every pair to give satisfaction for four years. Give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

A. F. PICKERT.
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.
jan8 dtf 8th p un wea

AMUSEMENTS.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Last night Nick Roberts's Humpty Dumpty company occupied De Give's opera house, and in justice to the troupe we take pleasure in saying they gave the best performance we have seen by any similar organization this season. It is a lively company of pantomimists, and, with their novelties and rapid evolution, kept the audience amused during the evening. The feats of acrobatic and athletic skill were remarkable. The three clowns, Grimaldi, Dromio and Pedro, all excel in their special roles. The baby elephant was as ludicrous as can be imagined. The rope dancing of Miss Belle Clifton and Miss Louise Deluise; the French locomotive, in short, all of the specialties were excellent. A splendid band is with the company. Go to the matinee this afternoon, or go to-night, and you will see an entertainment of jolly pantomime and pleasure, and entirely free of any coarseness.

The Prize Skates.

A large attendance visited skating hall last night to enjoy a pleasant pastime and see who would get the skates offered. The judges, without much delay, unanimously awarded them to Miss Jennie A. Davis, of Columbus. The ease and grace with which she glided over the floor attracted immediate attention, and caused much comment from all at first sight. May her life roll along as smoothly and pleasantly as last night. The skates were presented by our popular young attorney, Frank Arnold, in very appropriate style. Our advice is, go skating while such a nice chance is before you.

At the Kimball From Georgia.

Frank T Reynolds, Dalton; H W J Ham, Gainesville; G D Allen, Forsyth; W T Smith, Rome; J N Orr, Newnan; M C Wilcox, Mt Airy; W G Woodfin, H C White, Athens; Mrs J C Massengale and child, Griffin; Judge R W Carswell, Louisville; J B S Holmes, Rome.

Decline of Man.

Impotency of mind, limb, or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by "Weib's Health Renewer." $1. At Druggists. Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The meeting for strangers and young men will be held to-night at the rooms, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Attend if you can. jan14 d1t

Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Marietta and Alexander streets, Mass at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Father Hennessy.

Stock That is Lively.

One of the best evidences of the good condition of the country is found in the fact that our people have money to buy live stock liberally. This is an evidence also of the intention of our farmers to increase their crops and acreage in the coming season.

As an instance of this, and to show how great a stock market we have here, Mr J. F. Redd, our most prominent dealer, sold on Thursday one hundred head of mules. Yesterday morning he received into his yards one hundred and sixty head additional, and by noon fifty of them had been sold. These are all selected animals and are in active demand. Mr. Redd tells us that the stock business of the present season will largely exceed that of any year in the past decade. As Atlanta is a "boss town" in all other particulars, Mr. Redd is determined that she shall be a mule bazar second to none in the south.

PERSONAL.

W. F. Smith, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

E. L. Landrum, of Gainesville, is at the Kimball.

The Humpty Dumpty party is at the Markham.

C. W. Van Vleck, wife and daughter, are at the Kimball.

L. W. Smith, of the Savannah Morning News, is in the city.

Harry L. Graves, of Taunton, Mass., is at the Markham.

J. S. White and family, and G. J. Cole, of St. Louis, are at the Markham.

J B Jordan bought a car-load of fine stock of one hundred head, sold at Redd's, and shipped to Americus, Georgia, yesterday.

The favorite comedian, Mr. John T. Raymond, will present his new play, "Fresh, the American," at De Give's opera house on Friday and Saturday nights, January 20 and 21. "Fresh" has been a great hit. Mr. Raymond's success in it has been phenomenal, and is on the increase. Mr. Frank Farrell, formerly dramatic editor of the New Orleans Times, is in Atlanta arranging for the comedian's appearance. Farrell says to look out and get ready to laugh such as never before. There can be no doubt but that Raymond will do a large business in Atlanta.

A few very fine, good as new Billiard Tables for sale at Exposition Hotel.
jan14 d2t

At the union depot restaurant, remember, open day and night; serve you promptly; everything neat and clean. Particular attention to ladies and children. Oysters any style. jan13 d2t

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A Few Points Concerning Distinguished Railroad Men and Their Movements.

Perhaps no man in the country, certainly no one in the south, has done more to build up its railway interests and place them at the service of the people, than has Colonel E. W. Cole. He was the first manager in the south who saw the importance of combining enough lines to connect the south and southeast with the great northwest. When that property had passed from his control, he at once organized the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system, of which he has incorporated into paying lines, four bankrupt roads. All of this vast work, even to details, has been completed by Colonel Cole, and the labor has so exhausted him that he asked his board of directors to give him a rest from active work for one year that he may have time to recuperate. The directors reluctantly complied with his request, but not until he had consented to take a re-election to the presidency. The active management of the property is now in General Samuel Thomas, vice president, who expects to remove all of the general offices of that road to Atlanta on the first day of July next. This will give Atlanta the headquarters of a system of railways reaching over five states and having over fourteen hundred miles of its own tracks.

The four new engines for the Central road, the arrival of which was noticed in THE CONSTITUTION, a few days since, are now drawing large freight trains. These engines are larger than any engines on the road.

A party of seventy went out on the West Point train yesterday. They were supplied with emigrants tickets to Texas.

The Barnesville accommodation is quite a favorite, and there is a probability of its being continued.

A. B. Wrenn, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, contemplates an early trip west.

There is talk of a called session of the tack hammer brigade in Atlanta for the month of June.

The Kimball house block seems to be a favorite loafing place for visiting railroad men.

Ike Harris, a car coupler, had his right hand badly crushed near Iceville yesterday.

A collision on the Selma, Rome and Dalton yesterday broke two engines badly.

The Air-Line is running some handsome coaches on this end of the road.

The Georgia road is having a number of new cars built.

The State road trains are doing a heavy business.

The car shed is lively every day about noon.

DISASTER BY RAIL.

Nine Persons Killed, Including Senator Wagner.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 13.—The Tarrytown passenger train ran into a special New York express which left Albany at 2:40 p.m. in a rock cut on the Spuyten, Duyvil and Fort Morris road at 7 o'clock this evening. Two cars were set on fire by an overturned heater and destroyed and several passengers were injured. Four dead bodies have been taken out. The rear end of the special express was composed of three drawing-room cars filled with members of the legislature.

One report says six people were killed, one of whom was State Senator Wagner, the sleeping car man.

NEW YORK, January 13.—[Special.]—The latest dispatches from the accident on the Hudson River railroad state that nine dead bodies have been recovered and increase the probability that Senator Wagner is among the killed.

The Reading Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The Reading railroad election ended to-day in the triumph of the Gowen party by 48,367 majority. At the last moment all shares held in Vanderbilt's interest were voted for Gowen, giving the above result. This means strong rivalry against the Pennsylvania Central.

Drovers in Town.

There are a large number of drovers in the city, most of them hailing from the best stock region of the blue grass of Kentucky, and from Tennessee. They are stopping with Mr. J. F. Redd, the popular livery man on Pryor street. They are as follows:

Mr D W Dingers, Alexandria, Tennessee.
L T Sharpe, Houstonville, Kentucky.
T P Dohoney, Columbia, Kentucky.
J B Day, Hillsboro, Kentucky.
Captain Blue Rice, Hillsboro, Kentucky.
Captain Jake White, Richmond, Kentucky.
W R McDaniel Lebanon, Tennessee.
J P Dohoney, Columbia, Kentucky.
J S Givens, Shelby City, Kentucky.
William Swindle, Augusta, Georgia.
Joe Rose, Louisville, Kentucky.

The Nobbiest Of All.

In to-morrow's CONSTITUTION will appear the announcement of the opening of the new stationery and blank book house of Holman, Coffin & Co., at No. 26 Marietta street. Their stock is new and embraces the latest designs in plain and fancy stationery. Their wedding stationery is particularly attractive being designed and engraved in conformity with the latest fancies of the fashionable world. They have an admirable line of blank books and commercial stationery, which is worthy of the attention of business men.

Call at the Exposition Hotel for bargains.
jan14—d2t

FURNITURE.

WE WILL OFFER

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

—IN—

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM

FURNITURE

—FOR THE—

NEXT 10 DAYS.

Do not fail to come and see us if you want

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

COME AND SEE THE

Francis Carpet Exhibitor.

ANDREW J. MILLER,

42 & 44 PEACHTREE ST.

jan13—dtilfeb9 wed sat sun 8thp

Some very good bargains in Hotel articles at the Exposition Hotel.
jan14—d2t

MISS FANNIE E. ROY'S STUDIO,
16 Capitol Place,

(Old Crew street, between Mitchell and Peters.)

Orders taken for Paintings in oils, water colors, on china, tiles, satin, silk, etc China fired. Instruction given in any of the above.

Miss Roy's training has been in the academy of design, and in the academy of fine arts at Chicago. Some of her oil painting were in the art hall of the exposition. Some may now be seen at Goodman's, 28 Whitehall. The latest style of home decoration is a fire screen, a sample of which may be seen in the show window at Snook's warerooms.
jan4 1w 2d col 8th p

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Have on approbation a LARGE LOT of

HANDSOME DOLMANS AND FINE JACKETS,

which they propose to sell at very low figures rather than return them to the manufacturer.

BEAUTIFUL LINE NEW CARPETS JUST RECEIVED.
LARGE LOT

NEW BOOTS AND SHOES JUST IN.

AGENTS BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

Extra Fine Groceries.

Visitors to the exposition will remember the beautiful display of fancy groceries made by H. K. Thurber & Co. These goods were Thurber's best. They were purchased by Johnson & Smith, 162 Peachtree street, at the close of the exposition, and are now offered to the housekeepers of Atlanta at exceedingly low prices by these enterprising gentlemen. The display was an extensive one, and the ladies may rest assured that they have in the goods offered by Johnson & Smith the very best line in the city to select from.

To the Public.

Below we publish a letter just received from a gentleman belonging to one of the first families in the state—well known in middle Georgia. It speaks for itself.

We are not at liberty to publish his name, but are authorized to show his letter to any one suffering with the same complaint, and give them a general history of his case.

We would say that in all our experience we have never known or heard of a more remarkable case—each member of our company knew the gentleman well and considered his case hopeless. Yours truly,

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

Atlanta, Ga., January 2, 1882.

————, December 29, 1881.

Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents: I have delayed thus long in writing because I wanted to make "assurance doubly sure" in the trial of S. S. S. in my own case. And am, indeed, most happy to report that it has entirely eradicated every symptom of the disease from my system. Had I followed the advice of Tom Swift in years gone by it would have saved me ten long years of intense suffering. I have not felt the least return of the disease, and can fully and truly recommend it to all suffering from the scourge, and especially to the physicians in Macon, who knew my condition, and when I can positively assure them that it has not only relieved me of pain, but has entirely removed every symptom of the disease from my system, it ought to convince even them of its infallible qualities.

I do not care to have my name published, but you are at liberty to show my letter to those who formerly knew of my condition especially to Dr. M————, who is so celebrated with his 555 and 471. Let him take the worst case he can find he will be convinced against his orthodox principles. You can also call the attention of Drs. F., B., H., H. and H., to my letter, all of whom knew of my lamentable condition.

It is a shame that human kind should suffer from the prejudices of physicians to anything not laid down in the text books.

Let me assure you of my gratitude, and believe me ever, yours truly.

jan3 dtf

W. H. BROTHERTON'S
MILLINERY
MILLINERY
MILLINERY.

Presided over by Mrs. B. Lyon, assisted by Mrs. M. A. Durand. The finest retail millinery establishment south of Baltimore, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

W.H. BROTHERTON.

Sole Agent in and for Atlanta for the sale of Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

J. G. Evans, sole publisher stereoscopic views of the cotton exposition, office 32½ W. Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. Agents wanted. jan10 d&w1w

Francis, Simms & Co.

New Hardware Firm, wholesale and retail, 42 Peachtree street, will be open 15th January. Call and see them. jan3-dtf

W. H. BROTHERTON'S
CLOTHING,
CLOTHING
CLOTHING.

Gents', Youths', Boys' and Childs', in great variety and at prices that defy competition, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

CLOTHING

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS OR CHILDREN

YOU WILL FIND

THE BEST STOCK

—AND THE—

LOWEST PRICES

—AT—

GAY'S

37 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA.

830 oct16—d3m 8th

OVERCOATS!
REVERSIBLES!
ULSTERETTES!
NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS!
ELEGANT DRESS SUITS!
LARGE INVOICE! NEW DESIGNS!
JUST OPENED
—AT—

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

671 sep18—d1y un chan boy & co

WHEN I ADVERTISE "PRICES DOWN" I MEAN IT. I NOW PROPOSE TO GIVE MY CUSTOMERS THE ADVANTAGE OF LOW PRICES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS TO ENABLE ME TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

NO HUMBUG.

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

SHOES

His Shoe department is unusually attractive. He keeps the very best goods in Ladies', Misses and Children's. His Gents' and Boys' boots and shoes are kept down stairs, where you can find anything you may wish at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

5c COUNTER!

Is the great wonder of the age. Tin and Glassware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, and over one thousand articles that sell in a regular way in other houses for 25c. If you want bargains go to the 5c Counter at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE FOR FEBruary, 1881—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, towit:

A lot containing sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, located in what is known as Blan Town, it being part of land lot No. 188 in the 14th district of Fulton county, bounded as follows: South by Galager, west by Rosser, north by Bland and Berry, and east by Alexander. On said lot is a small wood house. Levied on as the property of Richard Pickens to satisfy two fi fas issued from the justice court of the 460th district, G. M., and in favor of Green and Isam, and one in favor of Walton, Whann & Co., each against Richard Pickens. Sold at the risk of J. C. Bridger, former purchaser, at sheriff's sale in December, 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, all that parcel of land situated and being in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. 45, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known in the subdivision of the Scofield property as lot No. 5, fronting forty feet, more or less, on the south side of Scofield street, and running south from said street same width 120 feet, and the house on said lot No. 16 on Scofield street. Levied on as the property of Margaret Ward, to satisfify a fi fa issued from the 123th district, G. M., of said county in favor of John A. Wimpy for the use S. M. Smith vs. Margaret Ward.

A. M. PERKERSON,
jan10—d1aw1w Sheriff.

GUARDIAN'S SALE — GEORGIA, FULTON county—Will be sold in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 1st Tuesday in February next, at the usual place of holding sheriff's sales, agreeably to an order passed at the January, 1882, term of the court of ordinary, of Muscogee county, Georgia, the following described real estate with the improvements thereon, situated in said county of Fulton and adjacent to said city of Atlanta, to-wit: The one-half undivided interest in all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the fourteenth (14th) district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, and being fifty acres in the southwest corner of lot one hundred and fourteen (114) in said district, on which there once stood a grist mill. Terms cash.

GEO Y. POND,
jan5 1aw4w Guardian of Anna J. Castan.

GUARDIAN'S SALE—WITHIN THE LEGAL hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February next before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, two city lots, numbers thirty-two (32) and thirty-three (33), each fronting fifty-two and a half (52½) feet, more or less, on McDaniel street and running back one hundred (100) feet, more or less, east to city lots (31) thirty-one and thirty-four (34) of the same subdivision, being part of the subdivision of the John A. Doake property in the second ward of the city of Atlanta, and in land lot eighty-six (86) of said county of Fulton. Sold under authority of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Floyd county, Georgia, as the property of Una S. and Rollie C. Hammond, minors of said Floyd county, for the purpose of reinvestment.

S. C. WILSON,
Guardian of Una S. and Rollie C. Hammond.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1882. jan3-d1aw1w tues

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, January 7, 1882.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that information has been filed in this office that James Holley, late of said county, departed this life intestate, and no person has applied for administration on his estate and that administration will be vested in the clerk of the superior court, or some other fit and proper person, after the publication of this citation unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
jan8—30d1aw 4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W. E. Hanye, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of W. J. Small, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased.

This is therefore to notify all persons concerned to file their objections thereto, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else said leave will be granted as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
392 jan8 1aw4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—W L Stanton, administrator on the estate of Sylvanus L Morgan, has applied for leave to sell the lands of said deceased. This is, therefore, to give notice to all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else leave will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
389jan8—d1aw4w Ordinary.

EDISTO PHOSPHATE CO.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
J. E. B. SLOAN, GENERAL AGENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS, HAVE on hand a large lot of high grade Acid Phosphate, which they will sell cheap for prompt shipment. Importers of German Kainit.
jan10 d1m—tues thur sat

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

Closing out the residue of his immense exposition stock.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE

BARGAINS

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS

About 600 Cloaks, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ulsters, Dolmans and Jackets, at

HALF PRICE!

BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
—ABOUT—
5,000 YARDS
—BEAUTIFUL—
SOLID AND FANCY.
DRESS GOODS.
(Note Prices.)

Goods for 12 1-2 cts worth 25.
Goods for 15 cts worth 30.
Goods for 20 cts worth 40.
Goods for 25 cts worth 50.

—A Superb Line of—
BLACK CASHMERES.
Best Value Ever Offered.

BARGAINS IN
UNDERWEAR!
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Ladies' heavy weight Merino undervests at 50c, good value for 75c the world over.

Beautiful Goods at 75c worth $1.25.

25 Dozen Gents' heavy weight undershirts at 75c, worth $1.25.

A lot of broken lines in Children's Underwear, Vests, Drawers, Union Suits, etc., at prices to close out.

GREAT BARGAINS!
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!
BLANKETS!

Come and buy them at closing out prices. No stock to be carried over. Must have room for spring goods. Must go. No space to carry them.

BARGAINS IN FLANNELS!
BARGAINS IN SKIRTS!
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY!

Bargains in every Department, at

JOHN KEELY'S

"The Leader of Low Prices."

FEBRUARY SALES 1882—CITY MARSHAL'S sales for city taxes for the year 1881. Will be sold before the city hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1882, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit: Levied this fi fa on city lot, in ward 3, land lot 54, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less, on Glenn street. The said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Menko and Ross. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. A. Blalock to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blalock for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton County, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Baker and M; levied on as the property of Bridgett Benjamin to satisfy a tax fi. fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Benjamin for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1-16 acre more or less, on alley, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Baker and B; levied on as the property of Annie Brown to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Brown for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acres more or less, on Cain street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Smith & Co.; levied on as the property of Ben Cook to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Cook, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 29, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 55x133 feet more or less, on Irwin street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dell & Lynch; levied on as the property of P. W. Lynch to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Lynch, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-eighth acre, more or less, on Hilliard street, No. 50, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Tanner & Reed; levied on as the property of Sam Logan, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Logan for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x334 feet, more or less, on Orange and Whitehead streets, No 350, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grady & S. Levied on as the property of Mrs K E Mann, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mann for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1½ acres, more or less, on Baker and Collins streets, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Kindley & Fox; levied on as the property of Dr. F. H. O'Brien, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said O'Brien, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre more or less, on Simpson street, No. 167, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Grambling & Wilson; levied on as the property of C R Penwick, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Penwick, for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Wheat and Bradley streets, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga, adjoining Maxwell and Brannan; levied on as the property of William Phillips, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Phillips for city taxes for the year 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅞ acre more or less, on Jenkins and Butler streets, No. 73, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Gray and Maynard; levied on as the property of Mrs R M Wall to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wall for city taxes for the year 1881.

W. R. JOYNER, City Marshal.
jan10—d1aw4w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, January 7, 1882.—S. B. Hoyt, Guardian of Rosalie Maupin, represents that he has fully discharged his trust, and prays for letters of dismission. All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.
ccc jan8 d1aw1w